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PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING OPENS IN PRAGUE

LD190936 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] A session of the committee of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact begins today in Warsaw. Our correspondent Pavel Kopecky has telephoned this report:

The session, which will start at 1000 this morning in the palace of the Council of Ministers, arouses the justified attention of foreign-political observers and commentators here in Poland and also throughout the world. The reason is obvious: In the present complex international situation, mankind finds itself facing a great choice: either to follow the path proposed by the Soviet Union and its allies -- that is, the path of disarmament and peaceful coexistence -- or to give in to the pressure of the United States and continue the arms race. In this situation, as is stressed here in the Polish capital, the importance of further strengthening cooperation and the coordination of the foreign policy of Warsaw Pact members increases. The socialist countries, as was confirmed by the recent 27th CPSU Congress, are stepping up their efforts aimed at strengthening security in Europe and in the world, putting an end to the arms race, and for disarmement.

It is expected generally that the results of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers' meeting will contribute to the implementation of these goals.

MAROTHY ADDRESSES CEMA MACHINE INDUSTRY BODY

LD181936 Budapest MTI in English 1515 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 18 (MTI) -- The fourth session of the CMEA Machine Industry Cooperation Committee opened Tuesday in Budapest. The member-states and Yugoslavia are represented by deputy prime ministers.

Opening the plenary session Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy prime minister, said that the 27th CPSU Congress had also laid a great emphasis on the development of machine engineering branches. The present session of the committee will also act to this end. It is highly important that the machine industry should completely fulfil its tasks arising from the complex programme of scientific and technical development until the year 2000.

Laszlo Marothy stressed the need to explore shortcomings in cooperation. The tasks are co-ordinated in a favourable period as the socialist countries have just started to fulfil their new five-year plans that lay more stress on economic growth than previously.

Hungary has also started to implement such an economic programme, and intends to accelerate the transformations of its economic structure. In an effort to boost economic growth central development schemes have been elaborated which are well adjusted to the main directions of the CMEA complex programme.

In economic development we attribute essential importance to the international relations, in which cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries play a decisive part. We hold it important to make use of the advantages arising from international division of labour and plan to rely upon these relations in the fulfilment of the tasks of machine engineering, Marothy said.

We wish to promote the spread of electronic equipment, robots, and automatic equipment. We plan to develop the production of road vehicles, finishing machinery, vacuum technological products, health and educational equipment, food industrial machinery and consumer goods more rapidly than the average. We also intend to fulfil the demands of the other socialist countries for these advanced goods at a higher level.

BLOC SEEN SUFFERING FROM MOSCOW'S OIL POLICY

AU191722 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 18 Mar 86 p 3

[Report by Peter Marcos: "Plight in Eastern Europe; 'Political' Oil Supply by Moscow']

[Excerpts] The "Bucharest principle" seems to be getting out of hand; this calculation system for raw materials within CEMA, agreed on in the late 1970's in the Romanian capital, has developed into a boomerang. While it was originally designed in the midst of the world energy crisis as a calming element permitting medium-term planning, this system is now burdening the budgets of Moscow's allies. For, as along as Western oil and gas producers kept raising prices at will, the planners in Eastern European capitals had nothing to worry about: The energy costs they were charged by Moscow always increased only with considerable delay -- in fact only when average world market prices had risen more than 10 percent during the past 5 years.

Today the "Bucharest princpiple" is working to the detriment of the Soviet CEMA partners: While world market prices keep dropping, the price of Siberian oil has remained $32 per barrel, as if the Soviet Union were committed to the much-quoted OPEC solidarity -- actually the members of the oil cartel have for a long time been selling their oil at almost any price. In addition there is the fact that in dealing with some of its partners Moscow insists on payment in hard currency while, for example, the GDR is allowed to pay for parts of its imports by supplying other commodities.

All the same, the Eastern European partners have begun to ask Moscow for a revision of the unfavored price regulation. Hungary, which covers two-thirds of its energy requirements by imports from the Soviet Union, has received a friendly but negative answer: For years oil deliveries had been made at far too low prices -- should the world market prices continue to drop, the current overpricing would automatically be reduced. This year Budapest would get the same amount (6.6 million tons) of crude at the same price as in 1965.

Reportedly the CSSR, too, was put off until the next qualifying date -- 1 October of this year. Poland is still getting extremely cheap quotas, as a "contribution to normalization," but these quotas will not be increased.

Bulgaria is in the least enviable position. For years this country has substantially expanded its industrial capacities -- not the least owing to the Bucharest price agreements. Now, when it cannot afford additional energy imports, Sofia is not only compelled to curb production but also to impose rigorous economy measures that put a considerable strain on the population's patience.

In view of its increasingly disastrous economic situation, Romania's plight is even worse.

Thus, the Bucharest potentate Nicolae Ceausescu, in addition to his proverbial pigheadedness, also had a good practical reason for urging a lowering of the enegy bill on the periphery of the CPSU congress. After all Romania, as is rumored, has for years paid higher prices for Soviet supplies than, for example, the politically "well-behaved" CSSR.

It is not certain whether Moscow has promised a reduction, perhaps in exchange for Ceausescu's commitment to support more enthusiastically the Soviet disarmament initiatives. Judging by the hasty departure of the leader from Moscow, though, the "deal" has probably not been realized.

At any rate things have reached a point where the USSR's CEMA partners envy neutral Finland and nonaligned Yugoslavia their "special conditions." Not only have Moscow and Helsinki recently concluded a new agreement according to which the USSR will deliver this year 63 (as against 51 in 1985) million barrels of crude, but Neste Oy -- the Finnish state agency in charge of energy imports -- also announced its intention to bring down the price from the present $23-25 to $20. Regardless of whether this can be achieved, it is now being realized in the Eastern Bloc that the Soviets are charging their allies higher prices than the nonally Finland.

What is more, Yugoslavia has also alarmed the CEMA states. SFRY Foreign Trade Minister Bojanic recently announced that a reduction of the current price of Soviet crude -- $27 per barrel -- is being negotiated. In the event of an agreement, Belgrade would get the vital fuel supply at the same price it is paying to the other supplier countries, Libya, Algeria, Iraq, and Iran. Belgrade is spending $3 billion to $3.5 billion annually on oil purchases. Thus the reduction would bring it savings of $45 million. In addition to the domestic production of 4.4 million tons, the importation of 10.8 million tons is planned by Yugoslavia.

Such reports reflecting contentment are spread in the Eastern bloc countries, probably with the ulterior motive of supplying their own governments with helpful arguments in their negotiations with the Soviet Union. Moscow, however, seems to pursue a rather thrifty policy as far as bestowing the favor of low-priced energy supplies is concerned: Political gocd conduct seems to be one possibility of obtaining such a reduction -- but otherwise the USSR is rigidly sticking to the "Bucharest price principle" which, with a great delay, yields downright "capitalist" profits.

13TH BCP CONGRESS DRAFT THESES PUBLISHED

AU110601 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Feb 86 pp 1-7

["Draft Theses of the 13th BCP Congress on the Work of the Party, and the Social, Economic, and Cultural Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria During the Ninth 5-Year Plan Period (1986-90), and until the Year 2000" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Some 30 years have passed since the historical BCP Central Committee April plenum, which was fateful for the development of the party and the country. The 13th BCP Congress reports that as a result of consistently implementing the general April line, the vital BCP program on constructing the developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria continued to be put into effect during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. On the basis of the instructions of the 12th BCP Congress as well as the postcongressional developments and approaches, worked out after the congress, further progress in all areas was achieved and the motherland reached a new level in its ascending development.

The past years have been fruitful. Neither the international situation, aggravated by imperialism, nor the continuous and difficult drought could defeat the willpower, consistency, and striving of the party and the people, or stop the stable development of the country. The dynamic development of the economy and the other areas of public life was ensured. Everything which was achieved was the result of the people's selfless work, the high consciousness, initiative, and creativity of the workers class, the agrarian workers, and the socialist intelligentsia, the BCP wise and farsighted policy, the comprehensive cooperation and coming together with the USSR, and the close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries.

Thanks to the consistent conduct of the party's strategic course on general intensification of the people's economy, our country's economic potential grew and the structure of economy changed. New successes were achieved in science, culture, and education. Progress has been achieved in perfecting social relations, the people's standard of living has increased, and the socialist way of life consolidated even more.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, in indestructible unity and close cohesion with the fraternal socialist countries, developed dynamic foreign policy activity against imperialism's aggressive course and for defending world peace and developing normal relations and cooperation among states regardless of their social system. It makes its contribution to increasing the unity and power of the socialist community.

The party has constantly strengthened and developed, increased its combat ability and attacking spirit, and expanded its influence among the masses of people. The sociopolitical and ideological unity of the people has strengthened under its leadership. New successes have been achieved in the class-party, patriotic, and international education of the working people. The party has made systematic efforts to perfect the social management, expand socialist democracy, and develop the creative energy and activity of the people.

Selflessly loyal to Marxism-Leninism and possessing the skill to creatively apply and develop it, the BCP has deeply penetrated the processes and phenomena, revealed growing social needs in a timely way, and correctly determined the short-term and long-term goals. This has elevated the BCP ideological wealth, theoretical thought, and leading ability to a new level, as well as its ability to reveal and apply the concrete historical objective social laws and adopt bold decisions to accelerate the construction of mature socialism.

The country's development fully confirms the Leninist essence and vital power of the BCP April line and policy. During the 30 April years socialist Bulgaria has achieved remarkable successes in all areas of life. The national revenue has increased 8 times, the basic funds 10 times, and the social productivity of labor 8.4 times. During this period, production increased 14 times, while the productivity of the machine-building industry 61 times, and of the chemical industry 55 times. The average annual production of grain grew from 4.1 million tons in 1953-57 to 8.4 million in 1981-85. The real income per capita of the population grew 4.4 times, and the public consumer funds 14 times.

Having withstood the test of time, the April line constantly expresses itself as a fruitful development of the most precious traditions and merits of the party, as a creative utilization of the great and positive experience of the CPSU and the other communist parties, and as a line of courage and innovation, victories, and constant progress. It characterizes the BCP as a party able to wisely and responsibly solve the most complex questions of the country and make its contribution to the world revolutionary process.

The past years have demonstrated the correctness of the line and policy conducted by the collective leadership of the Central Committee and the Politburo, and again brightly confirmed the leading role of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary. In the person of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, our people justly see their feelings and thoughts, as well as the willpower and energy of the Bulgarian Communists combined in one. The historical successes reached by Bulgaria during the years after the April plenum will always be connected with his name and his creative cause as a theoretician of Marxism-Leninism, world renowned political leader and statesman, heir and continuer of the great cause of Dimitur Blagoev and Georgi Dimitrov, under the new conditions.

The remarkable BCP Central Committee February 1985 plenum, which developed new views and approaches in implementing the scientific-technological revolution in our country with great power and insight, was a new bright expression of the BCP theoretical and practical activity. The scientific-technological revolution is an objective law-governed phenomenon. It has decisive economic, political, and ideological significance, both from the viewpoints of our internal development and those of international relations. The happiness and prosperity of the Bulgarian people and the further progress of our socialist motherland depend on its implementation. The BCP February 1985 and January 1986 plenums had long-range goals. They armed us with bold decisions for deep strategic transformations in the basis, superstructure, and structure of production, as well as in the technologies, production relations, and the system of management.

THE PERIOD OF THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN AND UNTIL THE YEAR 2000 WILL BE A TIME OF TURNING THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION INTO THE FOUNDATION AND ESSENCE OF OUR STRUGGLE FOR CONSTRUCTING THE DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY AND OUR FURTHER ADVANCE TOWARD THE OUTPOSTS OF COMMUNISM.

From the viewpoint of DYNAMICALLY DEVELOPING OUR ECONOMY, this required conducting a broad technological renewal of production, further perfecting the structure of the material-technological basis, and increasing the productivity and quality of labor; from the viewpoint of OUR GLOBAL STRATEGY this requires achieving a well-proportioned and harmonious development of the public system and its material and spiritual life; from the viewpoint of THE COURSE OF OUR DEVELOPMENT implementing a change in the general intensification; from the viewpoint of PERFECTING THE MANAGEMENT developing socialist organizations; from the viewpoint of OUR PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR developing the integration, strengthening the specialization, which we have achieved, and achieving new technological and market positions; and from the viewpoint of THE PEOPLE'S STANDARD OF LIVING satisfying more fully and more completely the material, spiritual, and social needs of the people.

These are the tasks whose solution would bring the motherland to new positions in its ascending development toward the forefront of world progress.

These are the tasks whose solutions will reveal more and more strongly the great advantages of the socialist system.

These are the tasks which will more and more increase our national self-esteem and pride and will ensure better conditions of life for the people.

The Communists, working people, and cadres are already living with the new outlines and issues of the scientific-technological revolution. The millions of people, creators of history, once again will see the fateful cause which has been begun, to its successful end. Now more than ever it is necessary to work. Everyone must turn in every area toward the scientific-technological revolution BY FORMING AND ASSERTING A NEW ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND IDEOLOGICAL CLIMATE. This is the deep meaning and essence and guarantee of accelerating the socialist progress of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

I. The International Activity of the Party and State

THE INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY OF THE BCP AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA AFTER THE 12th BCP CONGRESS WAS IMPLEMENTED UNDER COMPLICATED AND CONTRADICTORY CONDITIONS.

The world situation considerably worsened at the end of the 1970's. International tension sharply increased. The danger of a nuclear war and of annihilating civilization increased.

Imperialist circles, and first of all the circles of U.S. imperialism, who adopted a course of confrontation, are responsible for this. The United States and NATO intensified their arms buildup, with the ambition of reaching military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact member-states.

The plans for "star wars" and especially the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" aimed at providing the United States with the ability to inflict an unpunished first nuclear strike, are particularly dangerous. The implementation of this initiative would cause an uncontrollable arms race on earth and in space.

The Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community do not strive toward military superiority; however, they will not allow the military-strategic balance to be destroyed. This balance is a historical achievement and a guarantee of peace and international security.

SOCIALISM IS A NEW SOCIETY, WHICH NEEDS PEACE AND TIME TO SUCCESSFULLY IMPLEMENT ITS MISSION. BEING AWARE OF THEIR GREAT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FUTURE OF MANKIND, THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES CONFRONT THE IMPERIALIST STRATEGY OF TENSION WITH THEIR STRATEGY OF DETENTE, GOOD-NEIGHBORLINESS, COOPERATION, AND PEACEFUL COMPETITION BETWEEN THE TWO SOCIAL SYSTEMS.

Communists and socialists, influential political parties, atheists, believers, mass antiwar movements, trade unions, youth, women, and other organizations throughout the world, the governments of the neutral countries, the Nonaligned Countries Movement, and the realistically thinking political and state figures in the West, including the United States, more and more actively and decisively oppose the course of overarming and confrontation.

Under the influence of these factors, the dialogue between the states with different social systems, while becoming more difficult, has nevertheless been preserved.

New negotiations on space and nuclear weapons have begun between the USSR and the United States.

The Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan opened the road toward normalizing USSR-U.S. relations and inspired hope that mankind will retreat from the brink of the precipice which faces it. The jointly confirmed opinion that there can be no winner in the nuclear war, that a war between the USSR and the United States -- both nuclear and conventional -- must be prevented, and that the two countries will not strive toward military superiority over each other, is of primary importance.

Now the objective is to prevent actions which could block the dialogue. The peoples are correct in insisting that the United States follow the example of the USSR, whose determination and sincere readiness to march along the road marked in Geneva were proven indeed.

The USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries recently proposed new and bold peace initiatives, which encompass all aspects of international relations and aim mainly at preventing the arms race on earth and in space. The Sofia meeting of Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states made an important contribution in this direction.

The numerous proposals and unilateral goodwill action on the part of the USSR elicited a broad international response and have a strong political influence. The declaration of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev of 15 January 1986 emerges with special force with its comprehensiveness and humanity. It is a bold and realistic program of liberating the world, before the year of 2000, of nuclear, chemical, and other mass-destruction weapons; it is a bright manifestation of revolutionary thinking, a principled new approach, and an example of political realism that takes into consideration the interests of the partner.

THE BCP AND THE ENTIRE BULGARIAN PEOPLE WARMLY SALUTE AND FULLY SUPPORT THIS PROGRAM. THEY WILL FURTHER MAKE THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO REMOVING THE DANGER OF A NUCLEAR WAR, DISARMAMENT, DETENTE, STRENGTHENING INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, IMPROVING THE WORLD SITUATION, AND DEVELOPING EQUAL, AND MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL RELATIONS AMONG STATES.

Being an integral part of the socialist community, the People's Republic of Bulgaria conducts a consistent, constructive, and dynamic foreign policy based on the principles of socialist and proletarian internationalism and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The international authority of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, its consistent internationalism, and its active solidarity with the peoples subjected to economic and military pressure on the part of imperialism, evoked the rage of the class enemy. Unprecedented in their intensity, slanderous campaigns were initiated against our country. These evil attempts confront the decisive resistance of party, state, and all the people. The fraternal parties and states and the democratic public of many countries are actively cooperating in unmasking the campaign.

THE BCP AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA STRIVE TOWARD DEVELOPING STRONG FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND BROAD COOPERATION IN ALL AREAS OF PUBLIC LIFE WITH THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD SOCIALIST SYSTEM.

The further strengthening of the fraternal alliance with the countries of the socialist community is the basic direction of the foreign policy of the party and state. The BCP is led by the understanding that relations of socialist internationalism are most brightly incorporated in the socialist community.

The new edition of the CPSU Program -- a document of great international theoretical and practical importance -- reveals great prospects for increasing the role and authority of world socialism.

The BCP will further work to increase the effectiveness of bilateral and multilateral cooperation and its connection with the practical tasks of socialist construction. The regular meetings between the first party and state leaders of the countries of the socialist community have an especially great significance.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers it its national and international duty, also in the future, to continue to devote efforts to consolidate the defense power of the Warsaw Pact Organization, to improve the mechanism of its activities, to mold and implement the coordinated foreign policy line of this organization.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will contribute, within the CEMA framework, to the improvement of socialist integration and to its elevation to a qualitatively new stage of development in conformity with the decisions of the 1984 summit economic meeting, as well as to the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific-Technical Progress of CEMA Member-Countries for the Period up to 2000.

THE FRATERNAL ALLIANCE AND THE CLOSE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE BCP AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA, ON THE ONE HAND, AND THE CPSU, AS WELL AS THE USSR ON THE OTHER HAND, IS THE INDESTRUCTIBLE BASIS OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY. THE BCP SHARES THE STANDS OF THE CPSU IN ITS APPROACH TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF NEW SOCIETY, TO THE QUESTIONS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY.

The present stage of development imposes higher requirements on the quality and efficiency of our total work devoted to the further development and intensification of the eternal and indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

Such are the requirements stemming from the agreements between the Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev at their meetings in Moscow and Sofia. Such are the demands stemming from the Long-Term Program on the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR for the Period up to 2000. These requirements raise the comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together between our two parties and peoples to a new, even higher level.

The relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other socialist community countries have been raised to a higher level. Efforts will also be devoted in the future to the comprehensive development of these relations, by paying special attention to the implementation of long-term programs for economic and scientific cooperation, to the exchange of experience in improving socialist social relations, to the expansion of cooperation in the scientific, educational, and cultural sectors, as well as to the development of direct links between enterprises and workers collectives.

THE CHIEF GOAL OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA IN ITS RELATIONS WITH THE BALKAN STATES IS TO PRESERVE PEACE, TO CONSOLIDATE MUTUAL CONFIDENCE AND SECURITY, TO MAINTAIN AND TO DEVELOP GOOD-NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS AND COOPERATION IN THE BALKANS.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to make its contribution to the preservation of an atmosphere of understanding in our peninsula, to a regular political dialogue, including the dialogue on the highest level, as well as to the implementation of initiatives for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, to the signing of wide-scope, bilateral agreements with Balkan states, including a code of good-neighborly relations.

THE FURTHER EXPANSION AND INTENSIFICATION OF OUR COOPERATION WITH THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IS AN IMPORTANT TREND IN THE FOREIGN POLICY CONDUCTED BY THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA. BULGARIA WILL DEVOTE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE CONSOLIDATION OF RELATIONS WITH COUNTRIES WHICH FOLLOW THE LINE OF SOCIALIST ORIENTATION.

The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria reaffirm their solidarity and in the future they will continue to support the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in their just struggle against the political, economic, and military pressure of imperialism and reaction, for the independent development and social progress of these countries, for the reorganization of international relations on the basis of equal rights and democracy, for the establishment of a new, international economic order.

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC IS CONDUCTING AN UNRELENTING POLICY OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE WITH THE DEVELOPED CAPITALIST COUNTRIES. IT WILL TRY ALSO IN THE FUTURE TO ACHIEVE POLITICAL DIALOGUE ON A BROAD BASIS AND ON THE BASIS OF AN EQUAL ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH THEM. At the same time the People's Republic of Bulgaria will oppose any form of discrimination and pressure.

As a European country, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on a bilateral basis as well as within the framework of the Stockholm and Vienna conferences, and at other forums, will do everything within its power for the reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons and for the implementation of the idea of nuclear-free Europe, for a drastic disarmament in the field of conventional weapons, as well as for banning the use of force in relations among European states.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria will develop broad cooperation in the fields of culture, education, sports, tourism, and the mass media, which serves communications among people, the cultural enrichment of the nations, and which consolidates their mutual confidence and respect. Bulgaria has steadily supported and will support the full guarantee of human rights in all spheres of life, while respecting the sovereignty of states.

OUR COUNTRY WILL ALSO IN THE FUTURE ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, OF UNESCO, AND OF OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. IT WILL CONTINUE TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE ENHANCEMENT OF THEIR ROLE IN CONSOLIDATING PEACE AND SECURITY, IN SETTLING REGIONAL CONFLICTS AND IN SOLVING THE GLOBAL PROBLEMS WHICH ARE FACING MANKIND.

THE BCP WILL CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN ACTIVE RELATIONS AND WILL IMPLEMENT A LARGE-SCALE COOPERATION WITH THE COMMUNIST AND REVOLUTIONARY-DEMOCRATIC PARTIES, WITH NATIONAL-LIBERATION FRONTS AND MOVEMENTS, WITH THE SOCIALIST AND SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTIES.

IN ITS RELATIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTIES, THE BCP ADHERES TO THE PRINCIPLE OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM, WHICH ORGANICALLY COMBINES REVOLUTIONARY SOLIDARITY WITH THE PRINCIPLE OF FULL INDEPENDENCE AND EQUAL RIGHTS.

The BCP will continue also in the future to unrelentlingly work for the expansion of cooperation, for the consolidation of solidarity and interaction among the fraternal parties on a bilateral basis, and it will participate in multilateral meetings, in regional and in even broader international forums.

The BCP highly appreciates the large-scale and active international activities of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] -- its loyal ally -- as well as the contribution of the BZNS to the cohesion of agrarian and other, affiliated democratic parties, center parties, leftwing and radical parties, liberal and democratic parties, as well as movements.

Today, when the prevention of nuclear disaster has become a question of supreme importance for all peoples, a question of the survival of civilization -- there is no more important and urgent task than the task of creating a vast front of antiwar forces -- the front of peace.

II. Socioeconomic Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

DURING THE EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD, IN CONFORMITY WITH THE DECISIONS OF THE 12TH BCP CONGRESS, OUR COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT WAS ORIENTED TOWARD THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BCP'S TREND TOWARD THE COMPREHENSIVE INTENSIFICATION OF NATIONAL ECONOMY, TOWARD AN INCREASE IN EFFICIENCY AND AN IMPROVEMENT IN PRODUCTION QUALITY. OUR ECONOMY HAS CONTINUED TO DEVELOP AT DYNAMIC RATES OF SPEED.

The use of production means and of manpower in the national economy improved on the basis of scientific-technological progress. The national income obtained in 1985 is 20 percent higher than the one obtained in 1980. Social labor productivity increased 18.3 percent during the same period.

Approximately 40 billion leva of capital investments were invested during the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan to expand, consolidate, and improve the material-technical basis of the national economy. Building projects of great and crucial importance for the country were commissioned during the same period. Basic plants in the ferrous metallurgy and chemical industry sectors were modernized and reconstructed during the period under review. Comprehensive mechanization and automation processes in production expanded. The accelerated construction of small and medium-size enterprises and of plants on a high technological level represents a qualitatively new element in the development of the material-technical basis. Positive results were obtained in the environmental protection sector.

THE INCREASED ECONOMIC POTENTIAL, THE POSITIVE CHANGES OCCURRED IN THE STRUCTURE OF PRODUCTION, AS WELL AS OUR ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR HAVE BECOME A SOLID BASIS FOR INCREASING OUR PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY.

The people's income increased during the period under review. The average monthly wages increased by 17 percent. The minimum workers wages, as well as the initial working wages for young specialists, and the wages of medical and teaching cadres also increased. The increase of monthly children's allowances, as well as the guarantee of paid maternity leave up to the child's age of 2, as well as the increase of minimum pensions -- all these things represent a great achievement in the social sphere. As a result of all this the real per capita income increased by approximately 19.5 percent, while the social consumption increased 31 percent. New housing units amounting to 343,000 were built during the period under review.

The care for the training, education, and for the social development of youths is steadily increasing. New schools, cultural, and health institutions, as well as children's, and other establishments were built. Considerable successes were obtained in the cultural sphere.

AS A RESULT OF PRESERVING EFFORTS OF THE PARTY AND OF THE WORKERS COLLECTIVES FOR A COMPREHENSIVE INTENSIFICATION OF WORK ON THE BASIS OF TECHNICAL PROGRESS, FOR ADAPTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, AND FOR OVERCOMING THE EMERGING DIFFICULTIES, THE CHIEF TASK OF THE EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD, WHICH WAS ADOPTED BY THE 12TH BCP CONGRESS, WAS IMPLEMENTED ALONG GENERAL LINES. NEW ELEMENTS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF MATURE SOCIALISM WERE MAPPED OUT IN ALL SPHERES.

1. Economy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria During the Ninth 5-Year Plan Period (1986-1990) and up to 2000.

The implementation of the scientific-technological revolution during the period up to 2000 will ensure profound, qualitative changes in our economy, in the social sphere, and in the cultural life of our society. The priority trends contained in the comprehensive program of the CEMA member-states are of particularly great importance to our development.

It is envisaged to reorganize the country's material-technical base on a qualitatively new level in conformity with the most advanced achievements of the scientific-technological revolution and this should be accomplished by the end of the century. A modern scientific-technological infrastructure of production must be built.

The national economic structure is characterized by the prevailing share of highly automated, resource-saving production goods, based on scientific methods and on the highest technological standards; it is characterized by an accelerated development of strategically important trends, ensuring a production of technical-economic standards and qualities which are up to the level of advanced producers in other countries.

The social labor productivity envisaged to be achieved by the end of the aforementioned period must be 2-2.5 times higher than that of 1985. As for the strategically important branches and goods, the level of labor productivity must increase 3-4 times.

Our national economy will continue to develop at dynamic and stable rates of speed. By 2000 the national income is expected to approximately double.

IN ORDER TO GUARANTEE ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT IN THE MATERIAL AND CULTURAL SPHERE, IT IS NECESSARY TO ACCOMPLISH A DRASTIC CHANGE FOR THE BETTER IN THE TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION AND RE-EQUIPMENT OF OUR COUNTRY.

It is envisaged to develop a nationwide and uniform strategy for Bulgaria's technological development by 2000 and for our transition into the 21st century.

It is a task of primary importance to resolutely raise the technological and technical standards of production in structure -- determining economic sectors along the lines of the entire cycle -- from basic raw materials to the final product.

Technological innovation must be accomplished through the mutually coordinated development of technologies which are of crucial importance for our country -- such as electronics, biotechnologies, and technologies linked to the production and application of new materials.

ELECTRONIC TECHNOLOGIES MUST DEVELOP UPON THE BASIS OF UPDATED ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE SECTOR OF SOLID STATE PHYSICS IN THE FIELD OF LASERS, VACUUMS, ELECTRONIC-RAYS, AND PLASMA-CHEMICALS, AS WELL AS HIGH-POWER METHODS OF ALTERING MATERIALS.

In the field of micro-electronics, technological possibilities for designing, production and testing high-speed integrated circuits of great density must be ensured. Technologies for the production of large and super-large integrated circuits must be developed and introduced, technologies which will make it possible to reduce 3-4 times the size of the structural components and to increase 6-7 times their speed of action.

Intensive research and development activities must begin in the field of technologies for the highly accelerated processing and transfer of information, and in particular,

as regards integral optical electronics, optical transfer and information storing. Scientific research and development of basically new methods for drafting calculating systems, logorithmic language for their control, and computer language for man's communication with them, must begin. In cooperation with CEMA member-states, our country must actively engage in developing, by 1990, highly productive systems for processing information with a speed of several hundred million operations per second and in the development of the respective mathematical equipment. Special attention must be devoted to the development of technologies for greatly increasing the labor productivity of planners and programmers in developing basic and applied programs.

The development of BIOTECHNOLOGIES is envisaged, on the basis of the most recent achievements of molecular biology, chemistry, physics, electronics, and cybernetics.

The development of genetic engineering and other technologies dealing with cellular and sub-cellular levels must be ensured on a priority basis. This must include also immune biotechnologies and the methods of constructing new biopolymers. On a long-term basis we must begin to enrich existing nature with new species and forms, characterized by valuable economic and ecological qualities.

Along with this, we must develop and apply progressive enzymes and fermentation technologies, which will use new generations of bioreactors on a highly automated level.

The development of biotechnological methods in mineralogy, also in connection with using sea resources, must be accelerated. The biotechnological approach must be increasingly consolidated in restoring and protecting the ecological balance of nature.

In connection with the application of TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF NEW MATERIALS we must ensure a gradual development of our country's new material basis. Scientific research, as well as the development of technology and the construction of a material base for the production of particularly pure substances and chemicals for micro-electronics, for laser technology, and opto-electronics, for semi-conductors, technical ceramics, and specific polymer materials for the electronic industry, and for precision machine building, must develop on a priority basis. The production of a wide range of varieties in the field of rolled metal, thin metal sheets, and goods made of high-quality steel and of ferrous metals, powder metallurgy goods, silicon goods, polymers, rubbers, thin polymer sheets, glass and ceramic materials, special chemicals, as well as chemicals for biotechnologies, and others must be ensured.

A TECHNOLOGICAL CATALOGUE SYSTEM must be established along general lines by the end of 1986.

Necessary conditions must be ensured to ASSERT THE SOCIAL PRESTIGE OF THE TECHNOLOGISTS, especially of those engaged in production enterprises.

THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL AND STRUCTURAL POLICY OF OUR COUNTRY MUST DEVELOP AND BE APPLIED ON A UNIFORM BASIS. Changes in the structure of investments, in production, in regional economic structure, and in foreign trade activities must be implemented in conformity with the prospects of development in the scientific-technological revolution sector and in the technical sphere.

At the same time, the structural policy will represent a powerful lever for determining the rates of speed and the trends of our scientific-technological activities and the specific methods of their implementation in our country in conformity with the tasks in the social sphere and in accordance with our participation in socialist economic integration.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEMPORARY SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION RAISES THEIR MUTUAL INTEGRATION PROCESSES TO A QUALITATIVELY NEW LEVEL. The importance and size of the Comprehensive Program for Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries for the Period up to 2000 demands a coordinated, and in certain areas, even uniform scientific-technological policy with the socialist countries as a prerequisite for the specialization and intensification of production during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and for the period up to 2000.

In conformity with the BCP program, in conformity with the country's hitherto achieved development level and in conformity with the new conditions and requirements at the present stage of development of mature socialism, the 13th BCP Congress adopts the following CHIEF TASK FOR THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD:

ON THE BASIS OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION AND THROUGH LARGE-SCALE TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION OF THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASE, THROUGH COMPREHENSIVE INTENSIFICATION AND DYNAMIC PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT, THROUGH IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIAL RELATIONS, THROUGH EXPANSION OF THE NATION'S CREATIVE EFFORTS, AND THROUGH INTENSIFIED PARTICIPATION OF OUR COUNTRY IN SOCIALIST, ECONOMIC INTEGRATION -- A FURTHER INCREASE OF THE PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY MUST BE ACHIEVED AND COMPREHENSIVE SATISFACTION OF THE MATERIAL, INTELLECTUAL, AND SOCIAL NEEDS OF THE INDIVIDUAL MUST BE OBTAINED.

In implementing this task, the national income in 1990 is envisaged to increase by 22-25 percent compared with 1985. The growth of the national income must be achieved through an increase of social labor productivity, which is envisaged to increase by 25-30 percent. The agricultural production volume is envisaged to increase by 6-8 percent during the 1986-1990 period, compared with the previous 5-Year Plan period.

The savings of raw materials, fuel, and energy must be a basic source for increasing the efficiency of production in all branches and activities. Production costs must be reduced and production quality must be considerably improved in the industrial, construction, and agricultural sectors.

Capital investments for the Ninth 5-Year Plan period must increase by 25-30 percent in comparison with the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. These investments must be mainly used for the introduction of updated technologies and equipment in those branches and production sectors which are of decisive importance for the acceleration of scientific-technological progress, as well as for the achievement of a well-balanced economic development and for the highest national economic effect. The share of machines and equipment must be increased in capital investments devoted to material production. The share of uncompleted and uncommissioned construction projects must be drastically reduced.

Further perfection of the national economic structure must be achieved during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period. The machine-building and chemical industry must be developed on a priority basis and the inter-branch structure must improve by ensuring a well-balanced development according to different groups of goods [esheloni]. The construction of small and medium-size enterprises and plants on a high technological level must be accelerated. The infra-structure of the national economy must be developed and improved at accelerated rates of speed.

The innovation of production must be accelerated by increasing the share of new and improved goods in conformity with the requirements of our national economy and the demands of the international market.

The quality of production and the technical-economic standards of production must decisively improve. Standardization must contribute to the greatest extent to a wide

application of automated drafting and to the use of module principles in developing and improving technologies and goods. As to metrological equipment in agriculture, we must more widely introduce highly accurate, highly productive, and indestructive measuring equipment. The systems of standards for physical sizes and standard models in developing the composition and specific characteristic traits of materials must be developed at accelerated rates of speed. Modern systems of quality control and supervision must be applied by enhancing the role of testing and certifying products.

A dynamic and well-balanced development of individual branches in material production must be ensured during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period based on the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution.

MACHINE BUILDING AND ELECTRONICS must continue to be consolidated as leading branches of our national economy. These branches must develop on the basis of introducing new technological methods. Their production must be characterized by a high level of scientific research, by reduced metal and energy consumption.

The inner-branch structure of the machine-building industry must be improved. Electronics and microelectronics, in particular, must develop on a priority basis and this also applies to the production of special technological equipment, to biological engineering, and equipment for the production of new materials, as well as to the production of tools and systems for comprehensive automation, to heavy investment machine building industry, and to the production of agricultural equipment and construction equipment.

It is necessary to develop, apply, and propagate new technologies connected with the construction of flexible, automated production systems for metal processing. New technologies for the development of metal ceramics, and for technical ceramics, for hydro-plastic processing, for casting with counter-pressure and with centerspinning, as well as for high energy impulse methods, vacuums, lasers, plasma and electronic methods of processing, for the development of basically new methods of direct influence upon the micro-structure of materials, and others, must be developed and applies.

Upon the basis of a wide application of ELECTRONICS we must increase the degree of automation of technological processes and the extent of the drafters, designers, and technologists' work, as well as automation in administrative work. We must introduce machines which can be adapted to automation, technological modules and complexes.

The introduction and production of active and passive electronic elements must be accelerated. Elements for superficial assembling on printed plates, powerful transistors, optical electronic, and super high frequency instruments, as well as others must be introduced for production.

The structure of ELECTRONIC CALCULATING EQUIPMENT must be improved to perfection, by introducing the production of new types of computer storage equipment, control microprocessor equipment, as well as programatic-technical systems. The production of electronic-calculating equipment must approximately double, while micro-computer technical equipment must increase over 2.5 times.

THE SOFTWARE INDUSTRY must develop at accelerated rates of speed, which through progressive technological methods, should ensure software products for the automation of technological processes and for the production sector, for scientific-research, for drafting, and designing, as well as for administrative activities.

The use of new types of construction materials -- rolled metal, or low-alloyed steel, molded profiles, complicated precise profiles, as well as polymer concrete, and other substitutes for ferrous and non-ferrous metals, metal powders, plastic materials, and others, must expand.

The production of SPECIALIZED TECHNOLOGICAL EQUIPMENT and of instrumental equipment must be considerably increased. We must adopt a large-scale introduction of technological methods for automated assembling in the field of electronics and electrotechniques, in the instrument building sector, and in hoisting and transportation machine building.

We must intensify the application of a multiple-oriented approach in developing the production levels of certain industrial branches on a well-balanced basis. We must expand the application of the modular principle and the ready-made products in machine building for the production of machines and of complete building projects. Standardization and uniformization in construction activities must be intensified.

The production of COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT must nearly double, by introducing new automatic telephone exchanges for settlements, as well as digital transfer systems [otsifrovi prenosni sistemi], digital relay equipment, fiber-optics technology, and others.

In the sector of INSTRUMENT BUILDING the production of a new series of controllers, new elements of discrete pneumatic automation, actuator mechanisms, automatic instruments and devices for measuring, testing, control, and others must be developed.

In THE ELECTROTECHNICAL INDUSTRY a drastic increase in the production of complete electronically controlled actuators, precise microelectric motors, high-power electronic goods, and others is called for. The production of heavy electric power equipment must develop at accelerated rates of speed.

The production of METAL CUTTING MACHINES and systems, as well as of technological equipment must increase by 55-60 percent. Priority must be given to the development of numerical-program control machines, and in particular, to the development of processing centers, automated technological modules and lines, to flexible, automated equipment production systems, to instruments and equipment for highly productive machinery and systems.

The production of INDUSTRIAL ROBOTS must increase approximately 3 times, by introducing the production of robots with multi-purpose functions and with adaptive properties, as well as robots for assembly and construction elements.

The commissioning and putting into full operation of new plants in the HEAVY MACHINE BUILDING SECTOR must be accelerated by introducing power supply equipment, including nuclear and electric heating systemsm, metallurgy, cement, chemical, and mining industry, as well as building and construction-transportation machines, and heavy-duty metal cutting machines of unique design. The production of diesel generators for ships and of new diesel motors for transport machines must be introduced at accelerated rates of speed.

BIOLOGICAL ENGINEERING must adopt and develop the production of bioreactors for sterile and non-sterile processes as well as the installation of ultra-filtration, of biogas, as well as installations for new types of protein-fodder concentrates and for the processing of food scraps, to be used for fodder production; facilities for purification of domestic and industrial waste waters, and separators, heat exchangers, and other goods and modules for the equipment of the micro-biological industry. The production of complete lines and installations for the food industry, based on the module principle, must be increased at accelerated rates of speed.

The development of GOODS HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION MACHINE BUILDING must be mainly oriented toward an increase of the reliability and the technical standards of

production. The share of engine-driven trucks with great freight-lifting capacity, of off-road vehicles, and others must increase. New series and modifications of electric hoists, including electronic driven ones, must be introduced. The range of freight trucks must be expanded by adding trucks with increased lifting capacities, specialized super-structures, and trailers, containers, as well as other things. Bus production must be entirely reorganized. The shipbuilding industry must be oriented toward the construction of new types of multi-purpose vessels from 5,000 to 9,000 tons, of freight carriers, vessels for bulk freight, food carriers, "ro-ro"-type vessels, and others.

The production of HYDRAULIC AND PNEUMATIC GOODS must increase over 50 percent by decisively improving the technical standards and quality of these goods.

THE TEXTILE MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY must increase its production of modern equipment for a large-scale introduction of vanguard technologies in the light industry branches.

AGRICULTURE MACHINE BUILDING must produce modern machines for the introduction of advanced technological methods in the agricultural sector. The production of small-scale technical equipment and small-scale agricultural tools, with a special supply of equipment for private plots and for auxiliary farms must develop.

As to FOUNDRY PRODUCTION, modern technologies and new auxiliary materials must be introduced, the degree of mechanization and automation of casting processes must be increased.

Particular attention must be devoted to ensuring SPARE PARTS for the national economy, by widely introducing the technologies of restoring outdated parts and units. The machine producers must ensure the necessary spare parts in conformity with requirements for the maintainance of basic plants.

MACHINE-BUILDING PRODUCTION during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period must increase by approximately 50 percent. Machine-building industry development must be implemented on the basis of an accelerated application of new technological methods and by drastically reducing metal consumption, as well as by reducing the energy consumption of newly produced machines. Labor productivity in the machine-building industry must increase by approximately 45 percent.

A stable development, reorganization, and great efficiency of the RAW MATERIAL-ENERGY BASIS of our economy must be ensured during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period. New materials must be developed and the consumption properties, as well as the quality of the material produced must be decisively improved. Their structure must be perfected, in view of fully satisfying the needs of our country, and this applies in particular to production in the strategically important areas of scientific-technological progress. The use of new energy sources must be improved. The extent to which secondary raw materials and secondary energy sources are used must drastically increase. Structure and efficiency in using raw materials must be improved by constantly increasing the volume and variety of the final goods produced from a single unit of a raw material source.

The development of THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY must ensure the further expansion and enrichment of the raw material basis, and the acquisition of new chemical raw materials and products.

Chemical production is to be technologically restructured during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period through the wide application of catalyst technologies, technologies related to the development of silicone chemistry, membrane polymerization and polycondensation

technologies to obtain materials with predetermined properties, laser technologies, modern biotechnologies, and flexible automatic production systems through the introduction of multipurpose installations for producing small-tonnage chemical products. The energy and material content of chemical production is significantly to decrease by improving the complex and in-depth utilization of chemical raw materials and other materials. There is to be an increase and diversification in the production produced from one unit of raw material and a fuller utilization of the secondary energy and material resources accompanying the basic production. The quality and competitiveness of the chemical production is to improve.

The production of the chemical industry is to increase during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period by no less than 40 percent. Priority is to be given to developing small-tonnage chemistry and the production of ultrapure materials.

The production of potassium alkali, choline chloride, ammonium chloride, oxalic acid, raw materials for polyurethanes, and so forth, is to begin. The production of new petrochemical products, such as alkyl benzene, ethanol amine, ethyl alcohol, and acetic acid, is to be mastered, as well as their processing to a broad range of final products. The products of methanol chemistry, petrochemistry, etc. are to expand further.

There is to be an acceleration in the construction of capacities for the production of modern structural polymer materials -- polycarbonates, fluoroplastics, reinforced fiberglass, high-molecular polyethylene terephthalate, aramide and carbon fibers, and various types of composite materials. The production of plastics is to increase with an expanded range, predominantly the development of modified and new structural grades and an increase in the degree of processing the primary materials to final products.

The production of silicone products is to be organized in order to satisfy the requirements of the national economy. There is to be an acceleration in the expansion of the material-technological base for the production of pure and ultra pure chemicals for the needs of microelectronics, optical electronics, and laser technology.

In the microbiological and pharmaceutical industry, the production is to be mastered of new types of biological agents for veterinary drugs, of biological agents for plant protection, and of growth regulators and stimulators. Microbiological and pharmaceutical production is to increase by more than 2 times, while the range of products is to be expanded and their quality continuously improved.

The technological processes are to be intensified for the production of mineral fertilizers and inorganic products, and new organic chlorine products, liquid and lime-ammonium fertilizers, etc., are to be mastered.

The expansion and modernization of the production of chemical fibers is to be continued, while their quality is to be improved and stabilized and new modifications and ranges are to be mastered.

There is to be an expansion in the range of products and, on the basis of the most modern technologies, an increase in the quality of auxiliary, fabric- and color-improving, and antistaticagents for the chemical and textile industries; as well as of high-quality varnishes, exterior paints, facing and thermal- and sound-insulating materials and products.

During the Ninth 5-Year Plan THE POWER INDUSTRY is to ensure the continuous and high-quality satisfaction of the country's energy requirements through the application of the latest achievements of science and technology in the production, conversion, distribution, transportation, and utilization of all types of energy resources. The structure of the country's fuel and energy balance is to be optimized.

The increase of electric power and thermal power is to be implemented mainly through dynamic development of the nuclear power supply and better utilization of local energy resources. The production of electric power in 1990 is to reach 54-56 billion kilowatt-hours. The construction of small hydroelectric power plants is to commence, while a policy of the integrated utilization of waters is to be conducted. There is to be an expansion in the utilization of waste thermal power from technological processes, and of geothermal and solar energy for central heating and hot water production.

Total coal production is to reach 42-45 million tonnes by 1990, mainly by developing open mining. During the years of the 5-Year Plan period the research to elucidate the possibilities for utilizing coal from new mines through new technologies, which also secure environment protection, will continue.

Complex systems of automation are to be introduced in the electric power plants in the transportation and distribution of energy, and in the coal mines. The construction of the automatic system of dispatcher management of the electric power system is to be completed. The exploitation of the capacities and the quality of the transportation system, and the maintenance and repair of the equipment are to constantly improve.

The development of METALLURGY during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period is to be implemented mainly by means of intensification. There is to be a decisive improvement in the quality and an expansion in the range of products, with a view to increasing the extent to which the needs of machine building, construction, and the other branches of the national economy for metals and metal products are satisfied from home production. There is to be an emphasis on applying modern technologies for the mining and processing of mineral raw materials; cyclical-flowline technologies with complex mechanization and automation of the pre-mining processes; fundamentally new technologies and methods for enrichment of minerals; and vibratory, acoustic, electrophysical, biological, hydrometallurgical, membrance, and other technologies.

In FERROUS METALLURGY the production of semifinished products produced from continuous casting machines is to increase by a factor of approximately 3.5. In out-of-furnace treatment, blowthrough with inert gases is to be applied to all the steel produced, and vacuum treatment to approximately 10 percent of steel production. New technologies are to be applied for producing rolled metal and other products from a varied range of alloy and special steels in order to satisfy the needs of machine building and electronics. There is to be an expansion in the application of modern technologies for final treatment in large rolling capacities for the production of high-quality rolled materials of increased accuracy which possess improved operational properties.

Technologies are to be developed and applied for the intensification and modernization of the metallurgical capacities for production of cast iron, steel, ferroalloys and refractory materials, with a view to improving the quality and reducing the material, and especially the energy, expenditures. There is to be a sharp improvement in the collection, preparation and effective utilization of secondary metals, and to a modern material-technological base is to be created.

The range of rolled ferrous metals is to be expanded, and the production is to be mastered of new profiles, high-quality rolled bar and sheet metal, seamless hot-rolled and cold-drawn pipes, graded rolled metal, an economic bent profiles. The relative proportion of high-quality and special steel products is to reach 40 percent of the overall production by 1990. There is to be an increase of up to 20 percent in the relative proportion of rolled ferrous metals and production therefrom produced with heat and mechanical-heat treatment. There is to be an expansion in the production of metal products with reduced and minus tolerances, with new types of metallic and nonmetallic coatings, and with a higher degree of finishing treatment.

In order to meet more fully the country's requirements for ferrous metals from home production, small and medium capacities are to be developed for the efficient small-run production of ferroalloys, rolled metal, special steels, and products made from them.

By 1990 almost 85-90 percent of the country's requirements for rolled ferrous metals and products there from are to be satisfied from home production.

During the 1986-90 period NONFERROUS METALLURGY is to ensure the meeting of the national economy's requirements for copper, zinc, and lead, as well as for alloys, rolled metal, and products from these, entirely from home production. There is to be an expansion in the ranges of raw materials, new materials, and products produced in the branch, and especially in the range of pure-element-based products for semiconductor manufactures, laser technology, and optical electronics.

The deep processing of raw materials is to be ensured, as well as the extraction of all useful components of industrial importance and the full utilization of the secondary nonferrous metal resources. The quality of nonferrous metals is to be improved and the extent of their processing increased. The range is to be expanded and the national economy's requirements for high-quality products are to be fully satisfied. The technologies are to be renewed for the production of rolled copper, brass, zinc and aluminium, as well as the associated active production funds.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WORKS are to be carried out on a scale ensuring expanded development of the country's mineral and raw material base, while their quality is to be improved, especially with regard to the preparation for exploitation of the surveyed reserves. There is to be an improvement in the ensuring of commercial reserves for the operating mining enterprises in nonferrous metallurgy. The search for and surveying of high-quality iron-bearing raw materials, non-ore minerals in short supply, raw materials for new efficient materials, and underground waters are to continue. The deposits are to be surveyed and developed in an integrated manner, applying modern technologies.

The main direction in the development of THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY will be the complex utilization of timber and the improvement of the production structure at all stages of processing up to the end products. Predominance will be given to developing the production of sulfate bleached pulp and wood pulp. Before the end of the 5-Year Plan period separate collection and treatment of 300,000 tonnes per annum of secondary paper raw materials is to be organized. The proportion of coated papers and boards, sanitary-hygienic, and other domestic products is to increase. The materials for high-quality transport and other packings are to be increased. The volume of production will increase during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period by 18-20 percent.

THE PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL CONSUMER GOODS AND DAY-TO-DAY PUBLIC SERVICES is to ensure the satisfaction of the population's consumer demand with regard to volume, quality, and range. The leading foreign manufacturers are to be caught up with in respect of technical-economic indices, consumer properties, and fashion line of the products. The manufacture of products to meet new requirements is to be accelerated. The production of goods, including those from agriculture, and services for the population are to increase during the 5-Year Plan period by 20-24 percent.

The production of complex domestic appliances is to increase by 2 times, while their range is to be expanded by means of high-quality products at the level of contemporary design operating with reduced consumption of water, fuels, and energy.

The production is to be mastered of high-quality household appliances and of electronically operated and mechanized equipment and installations for free time, recreation, and tourism.

New types of biostimulators, enzymes, biotechnology products for diagnostic and therapy, cardiovascular and antirheumatic medicines, and psychotropic agents are to be created. There is to be an expansion in the range of polysynthetic and cephalosporin antibiotics. The provision of laundry products, paints and varnishes, plastic and rubber materials and articles is to be ensured.

There is to be a marked increase in the quality and range of furniture, and of its aesthetic construction, and functional design. New, improved products of simplified construction are to be introduced. The production capacities are to be modernized and wide use is to be made of wood substitutes. Furniture production is to increase by 12-15 percent.

The main direction in the development of the TEXTILE INDUSTRY is to be the intensification of production, the improvement of the structure, variety, and quality of production, and the simplification of the products. The proportion of fine cotton and woolen yarns is to be increased and the range of fabrics diversified. Process waste and secondary raw materials are to be utilized to their full value.

Automated flow lines with built-in manipulators and microprocessor devices are to be introduced, as well as flexible modular systems for the production of decorative and smooth yarns, fabrics, and clothing. Efficient technologies are to be introduced for preliminary and final treatment, cutting out, and integration of work stations, as well as storage-racking systems with manipulators and computer equipment. The introduction of waste-free technologies with reduced energy and water consumption is to be accelerated. Production is to increase by 16-18 percent.

The production of CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR is to be developed on the basis of the utilization of more efficient technologies and equipment and further modernization of the enterprises. The quality and service properties of the materials and products are to be substantially improved, and the extent of renewal of products is to be increased.

Conditions are to be created for the fuller and deeper processing of local leather raw materials. The proportion of footwear and haberdashery products made from textile and synthetic leathers is to be increased. Production will increase during the 5-Year Plan period by 15-17 percent.

IN THE GLASS AND CHINA AND POTTERY INDUSTRY there is to be an increase in the proportion of top-grade production of whole series and complete services of domestic porcelain and glassware, ceramic bathroom fixtures, and bone china products. The mechanized production is to be introduced of colored, light-reflecting, protective, and large-size toughened glass, glass packets, and optical glass. The strength indices, aesthetic appearance, and variety of packaging glass ware for industrial needs are to be improved, and the glassware is to be made substantially lighter. The outdated technology in flat glass production is to be replaced by the high-production method of making glass polished on both sides. Especial attention is to be devoted to ensuring the raw-material base of the branch. The production of glassware, china, and pottery articles for everyday use is to increase by 14-16 percent.

IN THE FOOD AND TOBACCO INDUSTRY a start is to be made on a radical technological renewal. Predominance is to be given to the development of the meat-processing, milk-processing, canned food, and vegetable oil industries.

A breakthrough is to be accomplished in the efficient utilization of the biological resources, raw materials, and finished production. During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period there is to be a considerable increase in the degree of utilization of the basic agricultural raw materials for the production of a broad range of products and for the achievement of practically complete industrial utilization of waste. A broad renewal

of the product ranges is to be carried out. The production of prepared and semi-prepared foods, semifinished products and children's and diet foods is to increase by a factor of 1.5-2. There is to be a decisive improvement in the quality, kinds of packaging, and design of containers. New efficient packaging materials are to be introduced for the sterile preserving of food products.

During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period the development of THE EXTRACTION AND PROCESSING OF NON-ORE MINERAL RAW MATERIALS is to be aimed toward the creation of new materials and traditional materials with higher quality indices and toward meeting more fully the national economy's requirements for such materials.

The production of non-ore mineral raw materials is to be developed mainly through modernization of the existing capacities, construction of small and medium-sized enterprises, and in-depth utilization of the resources.

THE BUILDING MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS INDUSTRY is to be developed in accordance with the requirements for the overall industrialization of construction. The range of production is to be expanded and approximately 30 percent of the product range renewed. New building materials and products are to be brought into production with high physico-mechanical and service qualities, also including the utilization of industrial waste from thermoelectric power generating plants, flotation factories, metallurgy, etc. The production of thermal- and sound-insulating and waterproofing materials and products is to increase by over 2 times.

New technologies and equipment are to be introduced with a view to increasing the degree of automation of production, and of containerization and palletization of finished products.

Small and medium-sized enterprises are to be created for the production of building materials, finished components, semifinished products, and parts, and a network of stores is to be developed for the delivery to citizens of a complete range of materials, components, installation packages, etc.

The production of building materials and products is to increase by approximately 20 percent.

A main task for THE BUILDING INDUSTRY is to ensure the fulfillment of the building program during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, as well as to apply progressive industrial technologies in order to improve the quality and reduce the building time of the projects.

A breakthrough is to be accomplished in the industrialization of building production. Highly finished factory-made components, prefabricated elements, products, and large assemblies are to be produced under industrial conditions. The building site is to gradually become an assembly site, with a substantial increase in the industrialized completion of the building and installation works.

In industrial building, metal and lightweight steel-reinforced concrete and mixed structures are to be applied, as well as the modular and large-unitized assembly of structures, equipment, engineering assemblies, installations, and parts of structures or buildings. In the construction of public buildings, building systems and technologies are to be introduced consisting of prefabricated metal and reinforced concrete structures with multipurpose wall elements. Housing is to be built by the application of prefabricated and other highly industrialized systems and technologies and with improved thermal insulation. Hydraulic engineering, road and bridge building, and the construction of large installations are to be carried out on the basis of modular components, modern technologies, and widescale utilization of new local and waste materials.

The industrial-technical base of the building industry is to be renewed and reequipped with new high-production systems, roadbuilding machines, and mechanized tools in order for the building and installation works to be carried out by the integrated mechanized method. The unified industrial-technical base of construction in Sofia is to be quickly developed.

At the end of the 5-year-plan period, the individual labor productivity of the building workers is to increase by 23-25 percent, while the construction time is to be reduced by a factor of 1.5-2 as compared to that achieved in 1985.

Project design is to be aimed at original solutions which are to be equal to the best world achievements in the field of resource-saving building and operating technologies. On this basis, the projects are to ensure low expenditures of material, labor, and energy resources per unit of production and a reduction in the costs of building and assembly works.

The functional and aesthetic qualities of the new complexes, buildings, and structures are to be improved. Integrated solutions are to be applied for efficient renewal, reconstruction, and modernization of the existing buildings and installations.

The quality of standardized developments is to be improved on the basis of composite modules and components suitable for the construction of multifunctional and versatile buildings and installations. Catalog-based project design is to be developed at accelerated rates. The automation of architectural building design is to be accelerated. Research and design activities are gradually to be transformed into engineering activities.

The main task of AGRICULTURE is to ensure steady development of production with a view to meeting all the year found the growing requirements of the population for food, and of the processing industry for raw materials, through renewal and modernization of the material-technical base and introduction of the achievements of scientific and technological progress.

During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period a technological reorganization is to be accomplished, and scientifically based systems of agriculture and modern methods of management of crop production and livestock productivity are to be developed and introduced into practice, for the fuller utilization of the natural-climatic conditions and the material, labor, and financial resources of the branch.

Fundamentally new technologies are to be applied based on the complete biological cycle which ensure reduced expenditures of energy and materials and a systematic increase of soil fertility: minimal soil-protection treatments; modern nursery technologies in the cultivation of vegetables and tobacco; integrated plant protection with increased use of biological means and wide application of low-volume and ultra-low-volume spraying; rearing of animals in natural conditions; and other technologies based on specialization in breeding and production directions in animal husbandry.

Modern biotechnological methods are to be applied -- tissue cultures, embryo transplantation, and cell engineering in order to improve and refine the biological factor. New genetic variegation is to be created -- generations of valuable selection lines, which in combination with the classical selection methods are to ensure the further creation of new varieties, races, and hybrids of plants and animals with significantly better biological and economic qualities.

Strategic directions in the development of agriculture will continue in the future to be cereal and fodder production and animal husbandry. During the Ninth 5-Year-Plan period cereal production is to be established at 10 million tons. There are

to be considerable increases in the production of vegetable protein, industrial crops, vegetables, and fruit.

The production of meat and milk is to increase during the 5-year-plan period by 15-16 percent.

During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period the fodder problem is to be solved through introduction of intensive technologies in the cultivation of fodder crops, new methods of processing vegetable waste, and introduction into practice of an efficient scientific system for animal feeding. The consumption of fodder units per ton of animal products is to be reduced by at least 12-15 percent.

Animal preventive medicine and health care are to be brought into conformity with the high concentration of production, while the animal mortality is to be reduced and their fertility increased.

New systems, machines, and installations are to be introduced for the complex mechanization and automation of production. Predominance is to be given to providing equipment and apparatus for the new systems of soil treatment and crop cultivation and harvesting, for modern methods of genetic engineering in selection and breeding, for high altitude and hillside agriculture, and for vegetable and tobacco production. Complex mechanization of the forage production is to be implemented. There is to be a reorganization of the material base in dairy cattle farming and sheep farming with a view to bringing the new technologies into practice.

Before 1990, at least 1 million decares of new plots are to be developed, and water and integrated modern highly productive equipment are to be provided for over 2 million decares of the existing irrigated plots. Water-economizing technologies are to be introduced on a wider scale, water losses in the drainage network are to be reduced, and treated sewage water is to be used for irrigation.

New installations and irrigation systems using water from the Danube are to be built. The material-technical base necessary for a changeover to higher rates of water-improvement construction is to be built up during the coming years. Provisions are to be made for effective protection of the soil against water and wind erosion and chemical pollution, for preserving its humus content, and improving soil fertility. Soil fertility is to be restored over an area of 5 million decares.

The further introduction of chemicals in agriculture is to be implemented, while maintaining effectiveness per unit of active agent and protecting the natural environment.

In FORESTRY the efforts continue to increase the yield from the forests, and to improve their soil-protecting, water-retaining, climate-forming, and other useful functions. The rates of creation of new forests are to be accelerated; over 400,000 decares are to be put under timber annually, including the building up of commercial plantations of fast-growing tree species, the development and introduction into practice of reproduction technologies conforming to ecological requirements; and the most rational use is to be made of forest by-products, as well as hunting and finishing.

Integrated highly mechanized technologies are to be developed and introduced for the cultivation of young forest plantations; for the extraction, transportation, and primary processing of timber materials; for increasing the quantity of the valuable products ranges while fully observing the requirements of forestry-biological science; and for satisfying more fully the requirements of the timber-processing industry and of the population for timber materials.

In THE WOODWORKING INDUSTRY highly mechanized and automated technologies are to be introduced for the complex utilization of timber, and for increasing the degree of timber processing and the durability of timber materials. The structure of production is to be improved, while rapid growth is to be ensured in the production of wood and laminated wood panels and boards, plywood, and parts for the furniture industry and other consumers.

The requirements of the national economy for high-quality and functional shipping containers and packings, both of composite construction and from solid timber, are to be satisfied.

The main task of TRANSPORTATION during the 5-year-plan period is to ensure the guaranteed conveyance of goods and passengers according to schedule and with high standards of service, while reducing the transportation expenditures, liquid fuels, and energy per unit of transportation work completed.

The further development of the country's transportation system is to be implemented in the closest cooperation with the other branches of the national economy. Effective coordination of the operation of all forms of transportation and a sharp reduction in uneconomic transport trips are to be ensured.

Complex transportation services are to be introduced for enterprises and the population. The delivery times of freight, especially of perishable goods and production-sharing deliveries, are to be reduced by 10-15 percent. Travelling time is to be decreased and the quality of services to passengers improved.

The application of cybernetics to the country's transportation system is to be accelerated, with the wide application of automation, electronics, and high-efficiency transportation technologies (containers, and package-free, combined, and other technologies).

Predominance is to continue to be given to the development of rail transportation. On the main lines electrification is to be completed and the doubling of the freight railway lines is to continue. Provision is to be made for complex development of the main railway junctions and stations.

The efficiency of utilization of road transport vehicles is to be increased and emphasis is to be given to the development of road transportation for public use. The proportion of large-capacity and articulated buses and trolleybuses is to continue to increase. The repair and maintenance base for vehicles is to be modernized. Ecological organization of traffic and vehicles is to be ensured. Wide application is to be made of modern methods for limiting noise level to the permitted norms.

The construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of the country's road network are to be carried out, while the quality of road construction and operation is to be improved and the expenditures involved reduced.

In water transportation there is to be a changeover to the use of progressive technologies and optimum transportation schemes. International sea and river transportation are to preserve the positions they have won in the international commercial transportation market.

Air transportation is to be primarily directed towards efficient international and internal carriage in accordance with the future prospects for development of the aircraft fleet.

The development of COMMUNICATIONS is to be ensured by utilizing the contemporary achievements of scientific and technological progress. The reliability of operation of the country's automatic communication system is to be considerably increased and the quality of the communication services improved.

In postal communications modern technological systems and technical equipment for the mechanization and automation of processes are to be mastered.

In telephone and telegraphic communications emphasis is to be given to the application of modern electronic and digital switching, high-density lines, and transfer equipment, including optical systems. A start is to be made on the development and introduction of a terminal communication system.

Construction of the radio and television transmission networks is to be completed to cover the whole country with high-quality radio and television signals. Experiments are to be carried out with direct satellite and cable television. Automated and remote control in network management is to be introduced.

THE TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION OF SOCIAL PRODUCTION is to be further advanced, with a view to improving the utilization of the territorial resources for intensification of the national economy. The territorial organs must devote particular attention to the effective development of the integration processes in construction, in the spiritual sphere, and in communal-everyday life and social activities. Optimum technological, economic, and organizational connections is to be established and maintained between the various links and territorial systems.

The natural-economic possibilities of northern Bulgaria are to be more fully utilized, and increased concern is to be devoted to development of the Strandzha-Sakara region and to the settlement systems of the 4th and 5th functional type. The waters of the Danube River and the resources of its river basin are to be more fully utilized.

During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period special attention is to be given to the most effective utilization of THE WATER RESOURCES of the country. A start is to be made on a broad front to construct microreservoirs, water basins, and water-catchment installations. The most rational use is to be made of water for domestic, agricultural, and industrial needs. The water supply to settlements throughout the country is to be improved. The severest measures are to be applied with respect to those who pollute the water.

Economic, scientific, and technological potentials are to be increased, and the national economic specialization and level of integration improved, in the development of the okrugs and the settlement systems. The common problems of neighboring okrugs and settlement systems are to be solved on an economic basis and in a coordinated manner.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC LINKS are to be developed with a view to utilizing more and more fully the opportunities of socialist economic integration and the international division of labor for forming the principal national-economic proportions, the technological reequipment of the industry branches, and the solving of other problems important for our country's development.

Within the framework of coordination of the common directions of economic, scientific, and technological policy with the CEMA member-countries, and of precisely defining the economic conditions of the mutual exchange with these countries, the efforts are to be directed primarily toward fulfillment of the Complex Program for Scientific and Technological Progress.

Specialization, production sharing, and direct production links are to be deepened, and the formation of joint enterprises is to continue, especially in the field of machine building, with the CEMA member-states. A decisive changeover is to be effected to higher forms of organization and drawing together with the USSR in the field of science, production, and the other spheres of social life.

The structure of the foreign-trade goods exchange is to be further advanced. The structure and competitiveness of exported goods are to be improved. The economic organizations and export enterprises are to ensure that export products conform more fully in quality to the requirements of the concrete foreign markets. On this basis our goods are to be established in the markets won for them and entry is to be made into new markets with high-technology products.

The development of economic tourism is to continue, its base continuously improved, and its efficiency increased.

There is to be a dynamic deepening of the cooperation with the developing countries, with yet wider application of mutually beneficial economic conditions and forms of work.

On the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit, trade, economic, scientific, and technological links are to be developed with the developed capitalist countries. Modern forms of production-technological and market cooperation with interested foreign companies are to be applied.

2. The Social Development and Living Standard of the People

IN THE CENTER OF PARTY POLICY STANDS THE TASK OF ENSURING HIGH VITALITY FOR THE NATION, OF STRENGTHENING A HEALTHY WAY OF LIFE, AND OF CREATING YET MORE FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR ALL-ROUND EXPRESSION OF THE HUMAN PERSONALITY.

In order to solve this strategic task and to achieve a social and individual effect in the purposeful stimulation and utilization of the possibilities of man, it is necessary to encompass in a complex manner all factors with a bearing on its fulfillment; the prosperity of the people is to be continuously improved, and the people's requirements for quality goods and services satisfied more fully; health care, mass physical education, and recreation are to be integrated; the risk factors to the health and vitality of man are to be limited and gradually eliminated; preconditions are to be created for increasing the birth rate and solving demographic problems; and better conditions are to be ensured for giving a richer content to free time.

DURING THE NINTH 5-YEAR-PLAN PERIOD THE FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARD IS TO CONTINUE, ON THE BASIS OF THE TECHNOLOGICAL REEQUIPMENT, INTENSIFICATION, AND GROWING ECONOMIC CAPACITIES OF THE COUNTRY.

The determining principle in solving the issues in the area of living standards is to be the achievement of growing efficiency in social activities. The higher living standard is to be ensured by continuously expanding labor and social activity in order to accelerate the country's socioeconomic progress and to further advance the socialist way of life.

Real per capita incomes are to increase during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period by 12-15 percent. THE WORKING WAGE IS TO BE THE MAIN SOURCE FOR INCREASING THE POPULATION'S INCOMES. Equalizing tendencies are to be overcome and the relationships in the remuneration of individual categories of staff and according to branches are to be further improved. The wage movements are to follow qualitative changes in production and non-production activities. The establishment of wages is to be strengthened as

the main factor for stimulating scientific and technological progress, for increasing the quality of production, raising labor productivity, and economizing in raw materials, materials, fuels, and energy. Faster growth of the social productivity of labor is to be ensured, as compared to the growth in the average working wage.

During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period the average working wage is to increase by an average annual amount of 2.5-3 percent.

THE ALLOCATION OF THE SOCIAL FUNDS FOR CONSUMPTION IS TO BE MORE CLOSELY LINKED TO THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF THE LABOR CONTRIBUTION. Alongside this, the social function of these funds is to be intensified for stimulating the birth rate; providing maintenance assistance for families with many children, workers, and pensioners with low incomes; and for providing social security for all members of society.

A socially grounded policy of prices for consumer goods and services is to be implemented, and the system of price formation improved.

A task of primary importance during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period will be the still fuller satisfaction of demand with the necessary goods and services in respect of range, quality, and volume. Conditions are to be created at the proper time for satisfying and stimulating new requirements through the market. Regular and year-round supply of the population with industrial and food goods is to be ensured.

During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period the retail goods turnover is to increase by an annual average of 4-4.5 percent.

By 1990 the home market is to be provided with goods funds by means of which the rational standards of nourishment are to be ensured in the main lines: meat and meat products -- 75-77 kg per capita; fish and fish products -- 10-11 kg; milk and dairy products -- 240-250 liters; eggs -- 250-260; vegetables -- 140-145 kg in all; fruit (including melons, water melons, and grapes) -- 145-150 kg.

The structure and range of the nonfood goods offered on the market are to be changed, and high technical level, quality, reliability, fashion, design, and functional properties of products are to be ensured. In 1990 the following goods funds are to be provided: cotton fabrics -- 28-29 square meters per capita; woolen fabrics -- 5.4-5.5 square meters; silk fabrics -- 4.4-4.5 m; knitted goods -- 14.0-14.5 items; footwear (not including slippers) -- 2.4-2.5 pairs. The provision of television sets is to attain 100-103 sets per 100 families; washing machines -- 95-98; refrigerators -- 98-100; and cars -- 38-39. There is to be an increase in the percentage of color TV sets, automatic washing machines, and domestic refrigerators with modern technical parameters, and of articles for cultural and everyday life purposes for the stimulation and satisfaction of new requirements.

THE FURTHER COMPLEX DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM IS TO CONTINUE. THE QUALITY OF SERVICES FOR THE POPULATION IS TO BE RAISED AND THEIR RANGE CONSIDERABLY EXPANDED. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS TO BE GIVEN TO SERVICES AT WORKPLACES AND IN SMALL AREAS OF POPULATION.

During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period backwardness in the development of household services for the population is to be overcome. These services are to increase by 70-80 percent. Building and repair services are to increase by a factor of 3.0-3.5. Special attention is to be devoted to the services which make housework easier and the services to satisfy new household requirements of the population.

The development of the municipal economy and the urbanization of areas of population is to continue. Dwelling units with central heating in the towns will reach 29-30 percent of the housing stock in 1990. The provision of sewage systems and the urbanization of populated areas will continue.

The level of trade is to be raised and there is to be a decisive improvement in the standard of service. The activities of consumer cooperation are to be further improved. The district department store is to become the main form of trading unit in the settlement systems through which the population's needs for food and nonfood goods are to be met. Trading centers for furnishing outfitting houses are to be created in the okrug centers and the larger towns.

Wide application is to be made of complex mechanization, automation, and pallet-container technology in the handling of goods and stocking of shops. A system is to be created for uniform production-trading coding of goods using microcomputer recording and processing equipment. More effective use is to be made of the material-technical base in trade. There is to be a decisive improvement in the packaging and portioning of consumer goods.

The cooperative market is to be developed in order to satisfy more fully the population's requirements for fruit, vegetables, and other agricultural products. During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period self-sufficiency is to be further developed. Private agriculture and the auxiliary farms of enterprises are to be consolidated as an important factor in the system for self-sufficiency.

The development of public catering is to continue at accelerated rates, and there are to be decisive improvements in the sanitation and quality of service. The necessary semifinished products and part-prepared and prepared foods are to be provided in the required forms, quality and quantity, and in suitable packs and portions, for the needs of public establishments and households.

Conditions are to be created for expanding cafeterias. Special attention is to be given to the rational feeding of children of preschool age and of schoolchildren, to provide them with a balanced diet with the health aspect emphasized, in accordance with the physiological requirements of the separate age groups. Care is to be devoted to development of nutrition.

During the early years of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period the transportation services for the workers are to be synchronized with their working times and the application of new and advanced forms of services is to be expanded. Priority is to be given to solving town transportation problems.

The quality of telephone connections is to be improved and the degree of automation of telephone links between settlements increased. In 1990 53-55 personal telephone installations are to be provided per 100 families.

ALL ACTIVITIES WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO MAINTAINING THE HEALTH, WORKING CAPACITY, AND LONG CREATIVE LIFE OF THE POPULATION WILL BE FURTHER DEVELOPED.

In order to achieve more complete coordination between the medical establishments, economic organizations, labor protection organs, recreation services, physical culture, sport, and tourism, health "centers" are to be established in the settlement systems, enterprises, and educational establishments. There are to be decisive improvements in health protection activities, and in the quality and standard of medical services in the labor collectives and housing districts. By 1990, 65 percent of the population are to be covered by clinic health checkups. The clinic checkup system is to be improved and strengthened as the main approach in the fight against social diseases.

With a view toward satisfying more fully the population's health requirements, the stock of hospital beds is to be restructured, and new methods and medical equipment are to be applied for a modern level of treatment. New, more effective methods are to be created for the discovery and elimination of the risk factors in the environment, pre-illness conditions, and for establishing an accurate diagnosis.

Diagnostic, treatment, and rehabilitation activities are to be implemented with the aid of electronic and cybernetic equipment. There is to be increased participation of the people's councils and the economic and social organizations in the building up of the material-technical base of the health care system.

First-aid and emergency medical services are to be expanded and improved, and their organization, material-technical base, and staff provision improved. In the field of stomatological services, backwardness is to be overcome and the standard of service improved.

Permanent health care is to be provided for mothers, children, and school students. Infant mortality is to be brought down to below 10 per 1000 liveborn children. Particular attention is to be devoted to services for old people.

A healthy way of life is to be established and a nationwide movement for a high standard of health is to be formed. A resolute struggle is to be waged against the use of alcohol and tobacco, especially among the younger generation.

All organs and organizations are to make special efforts to solve the country's DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS. The role of THE SOCIALIST FAMILY in society is to be elevated, and the development and implementation of its procreative and educational functions are to be assisted. The birth and growth of more children are to be materially and intellectually stimulated.

Additional protection is to be ensured for working mothers and comprehensive care is to be devoted to successfully combining their working, family, and maternal functions. Additional measures are to be adopted to maintain and increase the educational and qualification level of the mothers in connection with prolonging the paid leave for raising a small child at home.

Pensions are to be adapted every 5 years. Social care is to improve and the scope and forms of service for old people and invalids are to expand. Simultaneously with completing the construction of the social care enterprises, the social home care is to further develop by improving its quality. During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period the improvement of the system of security and assistance for old and disabled persons and other categories of persons entitled to social support is to continue.

LEISURE, REST, SPA TREATMENT, AND PHYSICAL CULTURE ARE TO INTENSIVELY DEVELOP, AND A UNIFORM SYSTEM IN THE CONSTRUCTION AND THE YEAR-ROUND USE OF THE MATERIAL-TECHNOLOGICAL BASIS IS TO BE IMPLEMENTED.

During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, the number of people who use the organized forms of annual rest and short-time rest is to increase. The conditions of complete rest for the families and children are to improve, and the preventive medicine enterprises and sports bases are to be better used.

Conditions are to be created for developing mass physical culture, sport, and tourism. They must more and more turn into an important factor of improving the people's health and maintaining a high labor ability. The sports and tourist structure is to develop and its use by children and youth is to decisively improve by overcoming bureaucratic limitations.

FURTHER SATISFACTION OF THE POPULATION'S NEEDS OF APARTMENTS AND COMPREHENSIVELY CONSTRUCTED LIVING ENVIRONMENT IS TO BE ENSURED.

Some 360,000 apartments, 100,000 of which in Sofia, are to be constructed during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period. Solving the problems of apartment construction in the major cities and industrial centers is to be given priority.

In the development of new housing, in addition to apartments, the necessary projects for a variety of services and urbanization are to be constructed. The average size of apartments is to increase. The relative proportion of apartments with 3 and more rooms is to increase to over 50 percent of the newly-constructed apartments. The system of distributing apartments is to improve, and the needs of young families with many children are to be satisfied under priority conditions. Housing renovation is to expand.

EFFORTS FOR IMPROVING LABOR CONDITIONS ARE TO CONTINUE. Technological renewal, modernization, and reconstruction of the projects and new construction must ensure a significant improvement of labor organization and conditions. The ergonomic requirements of the system "man -- equipment -- labor environment" are to be observed. Labor protection, especially that of pregnant women and mothers, is to decisively improve.

The content of labor is to be enriched, and its creative character strengthened. It is to constantly increase its quality and effectiveness and expand and stimulate the masses' scientific-technological creativity. Priority must be given to the factors and conditions stimulating the achievement of qualitative transformations in the structure and qualification of the labor potential.

The utilization of the nation's labor potential is to decisively improve. The socialist organization of labor is to be constantly adapted to the changing requirements of production, taking its total technological basis under consideration. The discipline and the complete utilization of labor time are to strengthen.

THE STRUGGLE TO PROTECT AND RESTORE THE ENVIRONMENT AND MAINTAIN ECOLOGICAL BALANCE IS TO SPREAD DURING THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD.

The protection and restoration of the soil and subsoils are to be implemented through systematic recultivation, water drainage and restoring disturbed areas, through applying the most modern achievements of the scientific-technological progress in this sphere. The methods of aerobic and anaerobic treatment of waste water and of creating recirculation cycles of water use by the economic objects are to be used more broadly. Wasteless technologies are to acquire priority use. The industrial processing of waste which pollute the environment is to be ensured.

Complex measures for cleaning the air are to be implemented with priority in the areas with the most polluted air, with a view to bringing them to a condition which corresponds with the health norms and requirements.

The relative share of the intercepted harmful substances is to increase almost 78 percent during 1985 and about 84-85 percent in 1990, and the relative share of purified water from the total of waste water -- respectively 55.1 and 62-63 percent. During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period about 15,000 decares are to be recultivated annually, and 400,000 nectars to be afforested annually.

THE LIVING STANDARD MUST INCREASINGLY CREATE CONDITIONS FOR A FULL-FLEDGED AND HIGHLY EFFICIENT USE OF THE MANPOWER POTENTIAL OF OUR NATION, FOR THE CONSTANT INCREASE OF OUR COUNTRY'S MATERIAL AND CULTURAL PROSPERITY, FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE NEEDS FOR MANPOWER, FOR AN ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL PRODUCTION, FOR HIGHLY EFFICIENT KNOWLEDGE AND SKILL BASED ON CONTEMPORARY STANDARDS, AND FOR CONSTANT IMPROVEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.

III. Science, Culture and Education

In conformity with the instructions mapped out by the 12th BCP Congress, a great and fruitful step forward was accomplished during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period in the development of science, arts, mass media and in training cadres. Intellectual life was enriched by new values, its role in the development of society was enhanced and this also applies to the development of the socialist individual and his personality. The BCP and the people can rely upon an impressive detachment of professionally trained cadres, who are loyal to socialism, working in various spheres of our social life, who are capable of coping with the current tasks in the construction of mature socialism. New prerequisites were established for integration among science, culture, and education, as well as between all these spheres on the one hand, and material production, on the other hand.

The contribution of intellectual life in the People's Republic of Bulgaria as regards its cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, as well as to the cultural exchange among peoples and to the ideological struggle on the international scene, has increased.

THE CHIEF SOCIOECONOMIC TASKS OF THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN AND THE TASKS OF STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE FOR THE PERIOD UP TO 2000 DEMAND THAT THE ENTIRE INTELLECTUAL LIFE IN OUR COUNTRY AND OF OUR SOCIALIST SOCIETY BE RAISED TO A QUALITATIVELY NEW LEVEL.

Upon the basis of the prerequisites created and of the experience acquired integration must be established among science, culture, and education -- science must be directed toward education, education toward science, and toward the people, education and science must both be directed toward culture -- and so forth.

In view of this, we must achieve organic unity and mutual relations in determining the goals and tasks of these three intellectual branches in the following areas: namely, in the development and effective utilization of the material base; in the training and effective use of the cadre potential; in the sector of scientific information services; as well as in the field of international cooperation.

Prerequisites must be created for the elimination of bureaucratic barriers, so that the social-state and state-social principle in the leadership of intellectual life may be further applied and enriched.

1. Development of Science

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE NATIONAL STRATEGY AIMED AT THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION THE SCIENTIFIC FRONT MUST BE REORGANIZED SO AS TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR SCIENCE TO ASSERT ITSELF AS A POWERFUL PRODUCTION FORCE AND AS A REVOLUTIONIZING FACTOR IN THE FURTHER ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS OF OUR SOCIETY.

In order to accomplish this task it is necessary to reorganize and re-orient the scientific front in a purposeful manner in conformity with the criteria of the contemporary scientific-technological revolution, in accordance with the trends of selective strategy, and in accordance with the needs for a broad scientific cooperation and integration with the fraternal socialist countries, and above all, with the Soviet Union.

RESEARCH WORK IN THE FIELD OF NATURAL SCIENCES, TECHNICAL SCIENCES, AND SOCIAL SCIENCES MUST BE ORIENTED TOWARD IMPORTANT FUNDAMENTAL AND APPLIED COMPLEX PROBLEMS DURING THE PERIOD OF THE NINTH 5-YEAR PLAN PERIOD AND FOR THE PERIOD UP TO 2000 FOR THE FOLLOWING PURPOSES: To achieve technological innovation of production in accordance

with the greatest achievements of the scientific-technological revolution and in accordance with its law; to perfect the structure of the national economic complex, and to attain further concentration and specialization, as well as its development on the basis of ecological principles; to consistently promote the policy aimed at the total intensification of the economy, as well as of other social life sectors; to improve the scientific standards of social administration in conformity with the basic laws of building mature socialism; to develop a new individual personality -- endowed with communist education, with professional training and with a full development of man's own intellectual and physical capacities; to obtain development and an increase in the efficiency of socialist economic and scientific-technological integration.

Scientific and technological thought must most fully reveal itself in providing for scientific and information products, experts' evaluations and prognoses, and so forth, in order to correctly determine the goals of our socioeconomic development; they must reveal themselves in specifying these goals in economic, technological, ideological, and other tasks; in assisting the branches, as well as the territorial units and economic organizations to select and develop efficient strategies and programs for the achievement of the goals which have been assigned.

It is necessary for science to develop INTENSIVELY as an inseparable part of the intensification of social production through a drastic improvement of the management and organization of scientific activities at all levels; through the constant improvement of the qualifications of scientific cadres and of their labor productivity, as well as through the establishment and most rational use of the material-technical and information basis of science.

We must ensure COORDINATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT likely to resolve the tasks of our socioeconomic development on a contemporary basis and at the same time to accomplish a constant expansion of science according to its own laws. For this purpose the following tasks must be accomplished: a NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH must be developed and put into operation while applying new approaches; prerequisites must be created for the development of NEW SCIENTIFIC FIELDS AND TRENDS; MATERIALIZED SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH must be used for a prompt application of advanced worldwide achievements and for raising the standards of our national science; applies scientific research and developments must be expanded and the organization of PLANNING, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND DESIGNER ACTIVITIES must be perfected.

A consistent postulate for the TRANSFORMATION OF A SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION INTO A SELF-GOVERNING ORGANIZATION must be implemented by harmoniously combining and coordinating the centralized management with the expansion of the rights of basic organizations, the freedom of scientific creative work with the necessary state-financial and labor discipline. This must be reflected in the determination and specification of the goals, rights, obligations, and responsibilities of scientific organizations for their internal reorganization, as well as for their association, for the efficient distribution and expenditure of the available resources, and so forth.

Qualitative improvements must be achieved in the ORGANIZATION OF SCIENTIFIC-RESEARCH ACTIVITIES. PROGRAMMATIC ORGANIZATION must be widely applied, while programmatic collectives must assert themselves as a basic form of the self-governing system which produce a scientific product. A new, NORMATIVE BASIS for the organization of scientific and engineering work, as well as for the evaluation of cadres and for their incentives, must be created.

The necessary reorganization of information services must be accomplished.

New approaches to SELECTIVE STRATEGY should be implemented by revising the organizational and thematic-functional structure of the scientific sector. Priority should be given to the links following STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT TRENDS of science and of scientific-technological progress. NEW FORMS OF INTEGRATION AMONG THE VARIOUS LINKS ON THE SCIENTIFIC FRONT must be introduced and perfected. The integration between the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the Sofia Kliment Okhridskiy University must be raised to a new level in conformity with the contemporary criteria and requirements. Effective and efficient forms of integration must be applied in cooperation among the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the higher educational institutions, and the links of industrial science.

Particular attention is called to SHORTENING THE PATH OF THE SCIENTIFIC IDEA IN ITS PROGRESS TOWARD A PRACTICAL APPLICATION. In connection with this, complex programmatic collectives of scientific workers and practical specialists will be established, and forms likely to involve advanced production directly in the scientific process should be applied on a priority basis. Technological and design links must be consolidated in the production units, and research laboratories must be established in large plants. The creation of experimental production, of industrial and pilot installations likely to produce a prompt implementation of the scientific products must be accelerated. Special care must be devoted to the scientific servicing of small- and medium-sized enterprises.

Chief attention must be devoted to the development of the SCIENTIFIC-CADRES POTENTIAL. Qualitative changes must be introduced in the qualification and functional structure of this potential by increasing the share of highly qualified scientific workers. Young scientific workers must be trained as a reserve.

Through the law on scientific organizations and the decree on economic activities THE NECESSARY CONDITIONS SHOULD BE ENSURED FOR THE CONSTANT LINKING OF CREATIVE DEVELOPMENT, OF THE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF CADRES IN THE SCIENTIFIC SECTOR, WITH THE REAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND WITH THEIR SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTION IN ACCOMPLISHING TASKS ACCORDING TO THE PLAN, TO THE IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS OBTAINED IN THE SCIENTIFIC AND PRODUCTION SECTORS. The necessary changes must be operated in the forms, methods, terms, and procedures of earning scientific degrees and titles. Scientific degrees must be conferred also for most efficiently transferring scientific, products, for their development and multiplication, for important technical and technological solutions.

A new system of incentives and remuneration for great inventions and contributions -- for original solutions, as well as for developing and exchanging technologies, must be created. A new system for further expanding the youth movement for technical and scientific creativity and for developing the technical, creative spirit of the working people, for inventions, and for rationalization activities must be established.

The Marxist-Leninist methodological training of scientific cadres must constantly improve. Within a short period of time the questions of mastering foreign languages must be resolved.

More efficient and more flexible methods of incentives, of professional development, and for a full development of the cadres should be applied. The cadres must actively work for the application of new achievements in the scientific-technological revolution.

With the active participation of the state and of the interested economic organizations we must adopt the CONSOLIDATION, COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT, AND UTILIZATION OF THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASE ON THE SCIENTIFIC FRONT. With joint efforts and means provided both by the state and by the self-governing scientific and economic organizations we

must begin with the establishment of modern laboratories for the collective use of unique and highly efficient instruments and equipment. The structures and links, ensuring the intensification of scientific and engineering work along the lines of its automation, must be further developed.

Every organization -- the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Medical Sciences, the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, as well as the higher educational institutions and the engineering-application organizations within the system of industrial science, as well as the scientific-technical unions and the Scientific Workers Union -- must all analyze the state of their own potential in the tasks they are coping with, and they must adopt a program for the development of these tasks, for the achievement of drastic and decisive changes in their activities.

2. Development of Artistic Culture

Loyal to its Blagoev-Dimitrov traditions, and to the Leninist April plenum cultural policy, the BCP will continue to devote comprehensive care to the UPSURGE OF ARTISTIC CULTURE, TO ITS FURTHER CONSOLIDATION AS AN ACTIVE FACTOR AND AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF SOCIOECONOMIC AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS, TO THE HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIALIST PERSONALITY.

The social role of artistic creativity and cultural activity is to be increased, to utilize to the maximum their possibilities, in communist education, and to fully develop the creative talents of the people. Attention is to be focused first of all on the ideological artistic content and effectiveness of the cultural activity in the settlements, labor collectives, and among the young generation.

AN UNMISTAKABLE COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY, CLASS-PARTY CRITERIA, AND SOCIALIST HUMANITARIANISM, AS WELL AS HISTORICAL OPTIMISM IN ORGANIC COORDINATION WITH THE INCREASE OF PROFESSIONAL SKILL, WITH BROAD AND VARIED STYLES, AND PERSONAL TOUCHES IN THE CREATIVE PROCESS, UPON THE BASIS OF SOCIALIST REALISM, MUST BE STEADILY CONSOLIDATED AND INTENSIFIED IN THE FIELD OF ARTISTIC CREATION.

The artistic re-creation of the socialist present must be raised to an even higher level. The attention of the creative artists must be directed with even greater consistency toward the basic trends in our development, toward the image of the positive hero, toward the moral values of our people's life. At the same time, we must intensify the role of arts in the struggle against negative phenomena and their purpose-oriented efforts are necessary for studying and originally solving new problems posed to artistic theory and practice by the development of scientific-technological progress and its reflection in public and individual life and consciousness.

Special care must be devoted to the improvement of quality and of the educational influence of literature and arts for children and youths, for their fuller coordination with the problems of young personalities, with the innovation processes in Bulgarian schools, with the life of the Pioneers and Komsomol organizations, with knowledge about the working professions, with reflecting the heroism and enthusiasm of our era.

The work of creative unions, of cultural institutions, of party and state organs will continue also in the future to combine respect for the creative artists of all generations, with great demands on them, and with irreconcilability toward deviations from the methods of socialist realism and from class party criteria, based on principles, as well as toward a low level of ideological and artistic values in arts.

The role of the positive process in THE DEVELOPMENT OF ART CRITICISM AND THEORY must be enhanced and consolidated. Criticism is an instrument of exerting impact upon the creative process, as well as guiding line of great value as regards esthetic taste and needs.

The LASTING RELATIONS BETWEEN THE CREATIVE ARTISTS AND THE LIFE OF THE PEOPLE'S WORKING COLLECTIVES MUST EXPAND AND BE CONSOLIDATED. The moral and material incentives in the art sector must be perfected, the social assignments must be even more efficiently used in the field of artistic creativity.

Particular care is called for as regards the vast recruitment, development, education, and expression of young talents in the arts sector, for their ideological-political and professional training. Secondary and higher arts educational institutions must be even more organically linked to practical art work and to the activities of professional and cultural institutions, as well as with the life and problems of the workers collectives.

DURING THE FORTHCOMING PERIOD, THE SYSTEM OF PROPAGATING CULTURAL VALUES MUST BE EVEN MORE FULLY COORDINATED WITH THE IDEOLOGICAL AND EDUCATIONAL TASKS OF THE PARTY AND WITH THE NEEDS EMERGING AT THE PRESENT STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT.

Decisive improvement is called for in the organization, as well as in the quality, and ideological efficiency of mass cultural activities; bureaucratic barriers must be overcome, and the lack of coordination between ideological-esthetic and economic criteria must be eliminated. The people's traditions, as well as donations for the "13 Centuries of Bulgaria" fund must be used in an even more efficient manner. The opportunities presented by economic and mass organizations, amateur art activities, and other forms of expanding rich and useful artistic activity must be fully taken advantage of, in order to overcome the existing shortcomings in the cultural development of certain areas, and of certain social strata and age groups. The state and management of the PEOPLE'S READING ROOMS AND LIBRARIES must be decisively improved and their role and importance as real cultural centers must be enhanced.

Systematic care must be further devoted to the search for, the preservation, and full utilization of the CULTURAL-HISTORICAL HERITAGE for the education of our working people and youth.

The party, state, and social organs must adopt the necessary measures to overcome the shortcomings in mass musical and artistic activities, against the manifestations of deteriorating taste and against the denationalization of the mass musical environment.

It is necessary to expand the NATIONWIDE MOVEMENT FOR ESTHETIC EDUCATION on an even larger scale among the different social, professional, and age groups in their working places, as well as in their places of residence. The opportunities of a long-term and comprehensive program for the harmonious development of the individual personality must be used with great efficiency and greater consistency.

The poets and writers, the painters, and composers, as well as the performing artists must take part in the activities of the educational institutions and work within the system of amateur arts activities.

The "BANNER OF PEACE" MOVEMENT must develop also in the future on a broad social basis. The further assertion and enrichment of the lofty humanitarian goals and tasks of this movement and of the International Children's Assembly in our country and abroad must be closely linked to the entire creative development and manifestation of the young generation and to the existing international situation.

International cultural activities must be implemented in a more purpose-oriented manner and with greater efficiency, their character must be even more organically linked to the peace-loving foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the other socialist community countries. The forms of interaction and mutual permeation

between Bulgarian and Soviet culture, as well as between Bulgarian culture and the cultures of the other socialist countries, must become more varied in conformity with the higher stage of socialist integration.

The further development and perfection of the PUBLIC AND STATE SYSTEM OF CULTURAL MANAGEMENT must be linked to the improvement in the style and methods of work and leadership, to the intensification of the unity of action of all organs, organizations, and institutions which are engaged in cultural activities, to the development of integration processes in the intellectual sphere.

The trends toward enriching the work of party organizations among the artistic and creative intelligentsia must be intensified, so that the role and responsibilities of these organizations may be enhanced in solving the main tasks of creative unions and cultural institutions.

Care must be devoted to the establishment of a comprehensive basis of cultural activities in Sofia and in the large cities, as well as in the conurbation systems. Care must also be devoted to the material basis of certain national cultural institutions, of the educational institutions which are teaching arts, to the material basis of film production, and film distribution, to videos, and recordings. A full and comprehensive use of the existing material basis for the needs of educational institutions and social activites must be guaranteed.

3. Development of Mass Media

The April plenum concept of the party for the development of the mass media demands a CONSTANT ENHANCEMENT OF THE ROLE OF PRESS, TELEVISION, RADIO, OF BOOK PUBLICATION, AND PHOTOGRAPHIC PROPAGANDA. On the basis of a class point of view and with increased professional skill the mass media must explain party policy; they must comprehensively and in a timely manner illuminate the topical tasks of socialist construction; they must, competently and with wellfounded arguments, explain and comment on the complicated events and processes of the world situation, and they must explain the forceful, peace-loving policy of the socialist community member-countries.

The mass media must focus their main attention on the problems of man under the conditions of implementing the scientific-technological revolution. The press, television, radio, book publishing activities, and photo-propaganda must contribute to the formation of the individual's social behavior. The image of the scientist and scholar, of the worker-innovator, of the inventor, and of the creative artist must be demonstrated in a convincing and systematic manner.

It is necessary for press, television, radio, and for the publishing institutions to PURSUE AN OPEN DIALOGUE WITH THE PEOPLE AND WITH YOUTHS. On all questions concerning the multifarious development of society, these institutions must discuss the topical tasks with the people in a businesslike, and realistic manner, basing themselves on strong arguments, they must guide public opinion and the process of forming intellectual needs, they must fight against negative phenomena, and assert the socialist way of life.

The CONSTRUCTIVE SPIRIT OF CRITICISM must be intensified by even more convincingly pointing out the paths and methods for overcoming shortcomings.

The INFORMATION ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS must be immediate and based on sound arguments. A consistent and aggressive struggle must be waged against anti-Bulgarian and anticommunist, bourgeois propaganda.

Planning and thematical policy in book publishing should be improved to perfection and an optimal balance should be established as regards the literary works that are being published; more attention should be devoted to the social tasks of scientists and creative artists, of scientific institutions, and programming collectives.

The structure of press publications, of radio and television programs and of publishing activities must be further improved.

The efficiency of photo-propaganda must be improved through even closer links with the practical purposes of socialist construction. The quality and cultural standards of photographic services must be improved. Color photography should develop at higher rates of speed; the use of modern audio-visual means should be expanded.

The development of the material-technical base of mass media must be implemented on the basis of most updated technologies.

4. Development of Education and Training of Cadres

THE CHIEF TREND IN THE ACTIVITIES OF EDUCATION AND CADRE TRAINING IS THE TASK TO RAISE THE WORKING POTENTIAL TO A LEVEL PERMITTING US TO TRAIN AVAILABLE CADRES WHO ARE EDUCATED IN A COMMUNIST SPIRIT AND CAPABLE OF IMPLEMENTING THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION, AND ON THIS BASIS, TO ACCELERATE THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS.

Along the path of training and re-training cadres, we must achieve modern professionalism at all levels. The training of the necessary potential of cadres with high qualifications and of a cadres structure likely to conform to the new trends and laws of scientific-technological revolution, must be the focus of attention of the educational organs and the socialist organizations, as well as of our whole society.

The 3-level structure of our new school, and polytechnical schools, and the higher educational institutions must consistently implement the general line of education. Large-scale educational and professional training and a qualitatively new specialization aimed at mastering integrated technolcgies must be implemented in the educational sector. The organization of the educational process must be perfected as a complex of new content and of a high standard of teaching cadres on the basis of a modern material-technical base.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE SECONDARY SCHOOL SYSTEM MUST BE PURSUED. This type of school system must adapt itself to the law-governed rules and trends of the scientific-technological revolution and must assert itself as the main method of training highly qualified workers and specialists in all national economic branches, it must ensure a qualitatively new means of the young people's development.

The establishment and organization of a uniform, secondary polytechnical school must be pursued. With other types of secondary educational institutions, this school must implement a drastic change in the professional training of all students and in the development of technological thought.

In conformity with the party concept about school reform, deep qualitative changes will be operated in the school subjects and in their essential meaning, as well as in the method of training, by taking into consideration the correlation existing between the process of information retrieval and of information processing.

Work training must improve, and the same applies to the education and professional training, as well as to professional orientation. A gradual transition to a 12-year period of training in the new school must be implemented.

Special care must be devoted to raising the standards of training-professional complexes in the uniform secondary polytechnical school through innovation of the essential character of training, through the variety of professions taught, and through the students' practical training process in the production sector. Professional training must end with mastering integrated technologies, and on this basis, a professional integration must take place. With a view to ensuring an accelerated mastering of trades by the young boys and girls who are not graduating from the first level of the uniform school, trade classes should be established.

Particular attention must be devoted to the study of mathematics and computerized information, processing, including applied, mathematics, as a basis for mastering electronic-calculating equipment and the processes of modern automation.

Through obligatory, free, and selective training from the first to the highest grade of school the creative and developing character of training should be promoted and the necessary conditions should be created for a varied development of the individual, for the further development and promotion of his interests and talents. The educational process should be freed of excessive overwork as regards subjects and teaching hours.

The establishment of post-secondary polytechnical schools must begin.

The quality of selection, training, and qualification of teaching cadres must be improved during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period. New content should be developed for the system of basic training and for the post-graduate education of teachers in conformity with the requirements of scientific-technological progress and in conformity with the intellectual and ideological needs of the students. The normative and legal basis of the teacher's development and of his professional-creative education should be perfected, so that his prestige in exerting this noble profession may be further enhanced and asserted.

In connection with the further improvement of training and with the development of the human factor under the conditions of the contemporary scientific-technological revolution, SCIENTIFIC-PEDAGOGICAL RESEARCH must be considerably expanded and intensified.

The process of REORGANIZING HIGHER EDUCATION must be intensified. In this connection the higher educational institutions must develop as scientific-training centers which educate cadres endowed with vast culture and knowledge, as well as with a solid class-party stand, cadres who are actively capable of participating in the scientific-technological revolution.

The reorganization of higher education must be accomplished on the basis of a 3-grade educational structure while the third grade ensures the integration of the young specialists' technological training. The subjects of training must be conform to the new stage in the development of science, of the scientific-technological revolution, and of the construction of mature socialism.

As of the 1987-88 school year, the introduction of different qualification levels with different terms and duration of the three grades of education should begin in connection with the training of cadres in higher educational institutions.

The number of students, and the professional and regional structure of the student body must be made to conform with the present and future needs of the economy and of the other spheres of social life. Priority should be given to those subjects in which cadres are trained for the immediate implementation of the scientific-technological revolution.

Correspondence courses should be consolidated and developed, by creating opportunities for the most outstanding workers in production to acquire higher education.

The level of scientific-teaching cadres in higher educational institutions must drastically improve, their structure must conform to the complicated new tasks, and a new statute should be introduced for these teachers, one which provides for teaching work and its evaluation to be accomplished on a competitive basis.

The establishment of a technical university must begin. Technological centers should be consistently developed. Small enterprises must be established and attached to higher educational institutions, where new ideas can be tested and the students can be taught to create technologies.

All necessary material-technical conditions must be ensured for the development of scientific research in higher educational institutions.

Normative and organizational-practical prerequisites must be created for the functioning of higher educational institutions as self-governing systems.

The implementation of the program for introducing changes in the material-technical base of the higher educational institutions must begin.

THE QUALIFICATIONS AND EDUCATION OF LEADERS, SPECIALISTS, AND WORKERS MUST CONSTANTLY IMPROVE.

The system of qualifications must encompass all specialists who are graduates of higher educational institutions. Particular attention should be paid to the quality, forms and contents of training engineers, designers, technologists, and planners. The process of post-graduate qualification must be closely linked to the genuine needs of practical life and its efficiency must be drastically increased.

The effect of a qualification system, likely to produce a prompt and active adaptation of the working people to the changes caused by the innovation and modernization of technical equipment, of technology and production, must expand on a large scale and at accelerated rates of speed.

THE APPROACH AND THE COMPREHENSIVE ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH IMPROVING THE EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF EXECUTIVE CADRES MUST UNDERGO A BASIC CHANGE.

By the end of the Ninth 5-Year Plan period, differentiated requirements should be introduced for secondary and higher education and for qualification that has been acquired as a prerequisite for obtaining a higher grade, or a higher position.

Particular attention must be devoted to the status of engineering cadres and workers with high qualifications and to the efficient use of their labor.

COMPREHENSIVE MEASURES FOR USING CADRES ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATIONS must be adopted and strictly applied. The cadres must be used according to their educational degree, according to their qualifications, and training, as well as according to the scientific-technological and production tasks.

The role of the planning principle must be enhanced in connection with determining the needs of cadres. In working out the balance of manpower resources, priority should be given to the indexes characterizing the cadre potential, and on this basis, the branch and territorial needs for specialists and executive cadres must be satisfied.

IV. Improvement of Management and Socialist Democracy

In conformity with the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, management and socialist democracy were raised to a new stage of development. A reorganization of management which conforms to the objective laws of building mature socialism has started.

The social-state and state-social principle of management has expanded. Positive changes have taken place in the style and methods of leadership. Criticism and self-criticism have been further developed. The role of public opinions has increased and the political activity of the masses, as well as of the individual has been intensified. The political, economic, and social, as well as the legal guarantees of the working people's rights and freedoms have expanded. The work of the representative organs of the state power have improved. Positive changes have occurred in the work of the social organizations and movements.

The work connected with mastering the requirements of the objective laws of our social development must be further pursued during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and the Leninist principle of democratic centralism should be applied and enriched on this basis. The functioning of self-governing socialist organizations, such as the commodity producers, must systematically expand, and the structures in administration and in the political superstructure must become more efficient. Socialist democracy must constantly expand.

The consolidation of the role of political leadership, the development and consolidation of the socialist state, the increasingly fully manifestation of its democratic character -- this will also in the future represent a question of decisive importance. Conditions must be created for the further expansion of the economic organizational and cultural-educational function of the state.

CENTRALIZED STATE PLANNING must assume a specifically strategic character. The state plan must be compiled as a complex document, which guarantees the achievement of national targets in the field of scientific-technological, socioeconomic, and cultural development based on the scientific-technological revolution. The plan must set up optimal rates of speed and well-balanced proportions. A comprehensive system of balance must be worked out and the necessary economic conditions and norms for the implementation of an expanded over-production must be ensured. The balance of technological relations must become the nucleus of the nationwide balance system.

THE DIALOGUE between the self-governing economic organizations, as well as between them and the state planning organs must become a basic instrument and an efficient form for specifying the national goals and the state orders, as well as for guaranteeing the supply of resources and the economic prerequisites for their implementation. Through this dialogue a uniformity of state interests and of the interests of workers collectives must be achieved.

The basic mechanisms, the economic levers, and the means by which the state is expected to exert its influence upon the self-governing economic organizations, must be perfected. We must accomplish a gradual transition from direct planning on the basis of indexes to planning based on established norms.

We must consistently apply economic cost accounting, which immediately and directly reflects the results of the activities of self-governing organizations at all levels.

A new atmosphere in the economic sector must be created and asserted in compiling and implementing the state plan, and this should also result in a new behavior of the socialist commodity producers. COUNTERPLANNING must assert itself as a means of developing and demonstrating the self-initiative, the energy, and creative power

of the workers collectives and of individual workers in connection with promoting the scientific-technological revolution, in the purpose of uncovering and utilizing all available reserves.

ECONOMIC CONTRACTS must assert themselves as a basic instrument for the balance and guarantee of the state plan and of counter-plans. Long-term contractual relations must develop on a priority basis. The establishment of contractual relations must become the basic right and obligation of the self-governing organizations.

The efficiency of A CENTRALIZED STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT must improve by resolutely overcoming bureaucracy in the leadership of the economy and of other social life spheres.

A new type of control system must be established on the basis of the rights, obligations, and responsibilities of echelons in administration. The independence of the control organs must be ensured and the results of their work must be widely propagated.

The forms and mechanism of interbranch management on a national and territorial scale must be perfected.

SOCIALIST SELF-GOVERNMENT must consistently develop and expand by strictly observing the requirements of full responsibility in the relations between the state organs and the self-governing economic organizations as regards the results of their decisions, of their actions, and even of their lack of action. The state organs must give the self-governing organizations the opportunity to manifest flexibility and mobility in their behavior.

The establishment of associations must be promoted in the purpose of implementing scientific-technological achievements at accelerated rates of speed, in order to transfer technologies, exchange information, and solve social problems.

The MECHANISM OF MONETARY-COMMODITY RELATIONS must be more actively used in order to consolidate the self-governing economic organizations as commodity producers.

A consistent and broad application of the economic approach in national economic management must be further pursued. By perfecting the economic mechanism, economic competition between producers should be promoted in order to introduce and apply the advanced achievements of scientific-technological progress, which are of great advantage for the national economy, in conformity with the interests of the consumers in the economic sphere and of the consumer on the domestic market.

THE MECHANISM OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PRICES MUST BE DECISIVELY IMPROVED. The level, the correlations, and the dynamics of commodity prices must be determined in conformity with the socially necessary expenditures needed for their production and marketing, by taking into consideration the existing prices on international markets.

Through a FLEXIBLE SYSTEM OF TAXES, CUSTOMS DUTIES, AND PREMIUMS the state actively exerts its influence upon the self-governing organizations for an efficient use and development of production funds, of natural, material, financial, and manpower resources, in order to operate progressive changes in the structure of production and consumption.

CREDIT AND INTEREST POLICY must become a powerful incentive in the accelerated introduction and application of the achievements of scientific-technological progress, in improving the quality and competitive character of the goods and public services, by enhancing the role of the banking system.

A consistent policy of restricting subsidies in the economic sphere must be promoted. Subsidies must be exclusively based on certain norms for individual goods, or groups of goods and services, connected with the vital needs of the population, with foreign economic policy, with the introduction of new technical equipment and new technological methods, as well as in connection with certain types of production demanding high expenditures because of the difficult environmental conditions under which they are produced.

By expanding the competitive principle, investment means should mainly focus on the prompt introduction and application of scientific-technological achievements.

The policy of further developing economic democracy should be promoted with a view to EXPANDING THE RIGHTS OF THE WORKERS COLLECTIVE in order to increasingly transform it into a self-governing unit. The workers collective must administer the property, increase it, and develop in the interest of the state and in its own interests. The workers collective must adopt a stand on the questions of the orientation of production and of its marketing. Direct and representative democracy must develop within the workers collectives.

Prerequisites must be established for the constant enhancement of the individual's role, not only as an exponent of manpower, but also as a harmonious personality whose talents should fully develop and expand. It is necessary to perfect the mechanisms which guarantee man's progress in the same workplace, his comprehensive and efficient development, as well as the full manifestation of his capacities through his work, and especially, through his work in the material production sphere. The role and importance of intellectual incentives must be enhanced along with material incentives.

The rights and obligations of the socialist individual must expand by observing the principle according to which no one can have more rights than obligations in socialist society and vice versa.

Under the conditions of contemporary scientific-technological progress, the requirements and tasks assigned to the socialist working man as regards great professionalism, a high state of organization and operational skill, as well as a businesslike approach and initiative, strict discipline and self-discipline are increasing.

The principle of working wages partly based on the results of work must be consolidated by creating conditions of incentives for the workers collective and for individual working people in order to more rapidly apply the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution, as well as in order to improve production quality and its profitability.

The mechanism of applying the piece-work system of labor organization and remuneration in conformity with specific working conditions and the organization of mutual relations between the owners and managers of socialist property must be further improved. Real and active participation of workers collectives in establishing and applying a specific labor and workers wages' organization must be guaranteed.

The further expansion of the economic approach as regards the administration of territorial units and ACTIVITIES IN THE NON-PRODUCTION SPHERE must continue.

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT WORK must be perfected on the basis of great existing opportunities, thanks to computerized information data processing and through the practical introduction of high quality, information and communications technologies.

Creative and innovative spirit, daring, and discoveries, as well as the organization and utilization of the human intellect must be promoted on a large scale. At all

levels and in all spheres of life we must combine and coordinate the principles of collectiveness and of personal responsibility in adopting decisions. The participation of the workers collectives in administration and management processes must be expanded.

The spirit of enterprise and the initiative of the leading cadres must be encouraged. Political, social, economic, administrative, and other incentives and guarantees for a contemporary style of work and modern cultural standards in leadership and management must be guaranteed.

QUALITATIVE CHANGES MUST ALSO BE IMPLEMENTED IN THE POLITICAL SUPERSTRUCTURE. The chief element of its perfection must be the further development of socialist democracy and of socialist self-government. All elements of the super-structure as a whole and every individual element must contribute to the accelerated development and efficient reorganization of the material-technical base of society upon the basis of the scientific-technological revolution, upon the basis of our own and of foreign advanced experience.

The different links of the political system are consistently developing on the solid basis of the uniformity of interests of society, of the collectives, and of the individual workers.

It is necessary to introduce changes likely to free the state organs of functions and activities which are not within their competence and to enhance the role of self-governing organizations, of basic links, of municipalities, and of workers collectives through less regimentation and doing away with unnecessary patronage over them.

REPRESENTATIVE AND DIRECT DEMOCRACY MUST DEVELOP AND FURTHER IMPROVE. The application of the social-state and state-social principle must lead to the consolidation of the principle of socialist self-government, to the expansion of the social base of the organs which are exponents of representative democracy, to a broader participation of the working people in the processes of adopting decisions, as well as in policy-making. Nationwide and local referendums should also take place in the future, whenever important questions are to be resolved. Even better conditions should be created for getting acquainted with the opinions, stands, and points of view of the working man regarding his work and life.

The role of the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY as the supreme organ of state power must be enhanced. The nature of the National Assembly's comprehensive activities dealing with problems, as well as the activities of the National Assembly deputies and their responsibilities toward their constituents as regards the implementation of the constituents' commissions, critical remarks, and proposals must be enhanced. The control functions of the National Assembly commissions must be intensified, so that they may increasingly assert themselves as "small parliaments."

THE STATE COUNCIL must improve its structure to perfection.

The role of the COUNCIL OF MINISTERS as the supreme executive-administrative organ of state power must be consolidated by overcoming bureaucracy in economic management and in other social spheres. Prerequisites must be created for consolidating the councils attached to the Council of Ministers as basically new organs. The activities of the functional ministries must be thoroughly reorganized, by eliminating anything from them which paralyzes and obstructs the work of the self-governing organizations. The Council of Ministers must implement direct control activities by bearing direct and immediate responsibility for the standards and the results of investigations and by linking control to other functional activities.

The role of the PEOPLE'S COUNCILS must be consolidated in order to guarantee a harmonious development of the social and cultural life of the territorial units. Their work must be improved in the comprehensive services for the population in the respective territories and in satisfying the people's needs. With their comprehensive activities, the people's councils must assert themselves as the most active link connecting the workers collectives with the socialist collectives in their places of residence and in establishing a systematic and more active cooperation and on economic basis between the production and territorial units for the comprehensive solution of the problems of man.

The further consolidation of the CONURBATION SYSTEMS as direct organs of state power and of the people's self-government must be pursued through a decentralization of the economic and social activities of these centers, which are directly linked to the problems of the population and through increasing the management, financial, and planning independence of municipalities, rayons, and mayor's offices.

The working people must be involved in the work of the people's councils and in the work of economic, social, and other organs and organizations on the respective territories which they inhabit. Control from the bottom must develop. The workers collectives, as well as the individual working man, must not only be the objects, but also the active subjects of administration. The public must be informed on a large scale on the activities of the people's councils.

The municipal people's councils and the mayor's offices must improve and perfect the forms of cooperation and of association for a mutual solution of the joint tasks of a general character.

The requirements for RATIONALIZATION OF MANAGEMENT by reducing the number of links must be consistently applied. The administrative structures must be simplified. Working people and social organizations must be involved in administrative work and in management.

THE COLLECTIVE ORGANS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE'S SELF-GOVERNMENT must be consolidated at all levels of national economy and in other social spheres. Simplified and democratic organizationsl-administrative procedures for the activities of the collective management organs must be developed and introduced.

The care devoted to the improvement of our country's defense, the fighting capacity of the BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S ARMY must be pursued and their contribution to the consolidation of the Warsaw Pact's defense capacity must be further increased.

The work of the MINISTRY OF INTERIOR organs must be further improved in order to guarantee security, as well as law and order in our country. The struggle of the Ministry of Interior organs, of the courts of justice, and of the Prosecutor's Office in fighting crime, violations of law, and other negative phenomena in our life must be intensified and the efficiency of these organs' preventive activity for a strict observance of law and order in the country and for the preservation of socialist property must be increased.

The REGULATION OF SOCIAL RELATIONS AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION ON A LEGAL BASIS must be consistently and unrelentingly improved, and this also applies to the development of the citizens' lofty consciousness of the law.

Legal training and knowledge, as well as the cultural standards of leading, administrative, and executive cadres must be improved.

The BULGARIAN NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNION [BZNS] plays an important role in the development and functioning of the political system. The BCP highly appreciates the contribution made by the BZNS in building mature socialism, in consolidating the people's moral-political unity. The party will work for the improvement of joint work and for the further acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of the scientific-technological revolution, for increasing the working people's labor achievements and social activities.

THE BCP EXPRESSES ITS FIRM CONVICTION THAT THE BZNS WILL CONTINUE ALSO IN THE FUTURE TO BE ITS LOYAL ALLY BOTH IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE COUNTRY AND IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION.

The SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS are asserting themselves and are developing as an organic part of the political system. For the individual citizen these organs and organizations represent efficient schools of communist education, schools of management and administration, which enable the individual citizen to join his efforts to the efforts of the entire people in the country's socialist construction. The functions of these organs and organizations as social guarantors in promoting socio-economic and cultural policy, in further enhancing the role of the working individual and of the workers collective, in perfecting socialist democracy, in mobilizing the working people in the struggle for the implementation of the scientific-technological revolution.

THE FATHERLAND FRONT is the largest mass organization which plays the role of social support for the people's government and of an efficient factor in improving socialist democracy. This organization must expand its coordinating functions and widely cooperate with the other social organizations and state organs in solving important problems of a nationwide character. The Fatherland Front must act as a social guarantor for the correct functioning and for increasing the importance of municipalities, of conurbation systems, of local state power organs. The Fatherland Front organizations and leading bodies must optimally act in pursuing the following goals: to transform the conurbation systems into full-fledged territorial units with competent leading bodies, capable of solving the problems of labor, everyday life, and questions regarding the needs of the population; to consolidate the family and to perfect human relations in the places of residence; to inform the workers masses and to get acquainted with their opinions. The work connected with the interaction of the Fatherland Front from a movement into an organization and from an organization into a movement must be raised to a new level.

The responsibility and role of the BULGARIAN TRADE UNION are to be elevated to a new level, as one of the main public guarantors for applying the new economic approach and its mechanism, and for implementing the party's economic and social policy. The trade union is making a great and irreplacable contribution to organizing the activity of the working collectives and the collective organs of management and to working out and implementing their decisions; to observing the new rules, obligations, and responsibilities of the owner of socialist property under the conditions of self-management; to organizing and leading the socialist competition and to turning the struggle for highly effective and accelerated scientific-technological progress into the core of this competition; to socially developing the workers collectives so that they can fully utilize the material-technological basis in this direction; to improving the conditions and protection of labor; to improving health and leisure; to improving care for mothers and children; to strengthening pension security, and so forth. With its specific methods and means, the trade union must cooperate in developing direct and representative democracy in the workers' collectives. The trade union must further consolidate as a school of leadership, a school of management, under the conditions of the scientific-technological revolution, and a school of education and communism.

The work of the DIMiTROV COMMUNIST YOUTH UNION is to be elevated to a new level as a direct advocate and defender of the interests of Bulgarian youth and as its political organizer. The responsibility and role of the Komsomol are to increase in preparing the youth as the frontranking unit and striking detachment in implementing the scientific-technological revolution; to forming the class attitude and Marxist-Leninist viewpoint; to correctly guiding the young man; to determining his active vital position and behavior in study, labor, and free time, to constructing readiness and adjustment to assert the great truth, and to irreconcilability to the "small truth" in our reality.

The basic forces of the youth union must be directed toward strengthening the Komsomol organizations and conducting a mature ideological-political life in them. The work with the individual young person is to turn into the heart of Komsomol activity.

The activity of the "Septemvriyche" Children Pioneer Organization in the communist education of children is to develop further.

THE MOVEMENT OF BULGARIAN WOMEN, THE MOVEMENT FOR BULGARIAN-USSR FRIENDSHIP, THE BULGARIAN UNION ON PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT, THE BULGARIAN TOURIST UNION, THE MOVEMENT FOR PEACE, THE MOVEMENT FOR TEMPERANCE, THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT, the Friends of the Book and other mass movements and organizations of the working people must concentrate their efforts for concrete and even broader and more fruitful activity for mobilizing and developing the manifestations and creative abilities of the people in implementing its high goals in the socioeconomic development of the country, satisfying the specific needs and interests of various strata of the population, and strengthening cooperation with other peoples in the struggle for peace and social progress.

V. Increasing the Leading Role of the Party

The implementation of the socioeconomic strategy and the perfecting of socialist social relations are integrally connected with the consistent conduct of the April general line for increasing THE LEADING ROLE OF THE PARTY and developing internal life and democracy, ideological activity, and the style and methods of work and leadership.

After the 12th BCP Congress, the leading role of the party increased even more. Theoretical, political, and organizational work was developed to reveal and master the process and law-governed rules in the social development at the present stage, and to give wide latitude to the new and progressive factors.

The profound study and mastery of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the theoretical developments and practical approaches of the party, and turning them into a deep conviction and standard of behavior on the part of the broadest people's masses was the main content and task of the entire ideological activity.

On the basis of the past road we can make the following conclusions: THE BCP IS CONSTANTLY STRENGTHENING FROM ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL POINTS OF VIEW: IT IS RALLIED AROUND THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE, CONFIDENTLY IMPLEMENTS THE LENINIST APRIL LINE, AND INCREASES ITS LEADING AND GUIDING ROLE IN CONSTRUCTING DEVELOPED SOCIALISM.

In the forthcoming period the activity of the party will develop under quality new conditions, determined by the decisions of the BCP Central Committee February 1985 and January 1986 plenums on implementing the scientific-technological revolution.

THIS PRODUCES the most important internal party task: the content, forms, and style of the party work must be adjusted to the requirements of the scientific-technological revolution; qualities, merits, and criteria of such a character are to be produced in the Communists that they allow the party to march in the vanguard of the innovative

processes, both in the base and the superstructure, to form a new economic, political, and ideological climate in the country, and to develop the energy of the workers class, the agrarian workers, and the PEOPLE'S INTELLIGENTSIA.

Under the conditions of the modern scientific-technological revolution the PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS are called upon to lead the workers' collectives toward constantly revealing new and prospective tendencies in development, and to mobilize their forces and energy to gradually renew technologies and production. It is their responsibility to politically secure the development of scientific-technological progress. The basic and modern indexes for measuring the effectiveness of their activity are: How do they carry on the innovations; how do they support, defend, and stimulate creativity; how do they remove the artificial barriers before scientific-technological achievement; and how do they work to form the class-party position.

The basic goal of the primary party organizations is TO MOBILIZE EVERY COMMUNIST TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS.

The primary party organizations must consolidate by all means the workers' collectives as the manager of socialist property. With their activity, they must consistently support improvement of labor relations. They must actively support and stimulate the collective organs of active leadership of the self-managing organizations. Conditions must be created to enrich the role of the primary organization as a representative of the party in the workers' collective, and of the workers' collective in the party.

THE INTERNAL LIFE OF THE PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS MUST DEVELOP IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE LENINIST PRINCIPLES AND NORMS, AND TO SERVE AS AN EXAMPLE OF SOCIALIST SOCIAL RELATIONS. The further enriching of internal party life aims at forming in the Communists class-party criteria and active vital position, to develop their skill to communicate with the working people, and to support their striving toward creative expression.

The party organs on all levels must RESPECT AND DEVELOP THE AUTONOMY OF THE PARTY'S PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS, and their independence and responsibility while solving issues.

THE PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS MUST EVER MORE INCREASE THE CONTROL AND EXIGENCE OVER LIFE, BEHAVIOR, MORALS, AND DISCIPLINE OF THE COMMUNISTS, to manifest irreconcilability and quickly relieve themselves of anyone who has lost his qualities as a Communist.

The activity, initiative, and creativity of the Communists and the party organs and organizations are to constantly, determinedly, and comprehensively develop. The most important source of this is in consistently applying the principle of democratic centralism, and the achievement of an optimal correlation between rights, obligations, and responsibilities in party life and leading activity.

It is necessary TO EXPAND AND STRENGTHEN THE INTERNAL PARTY DEMOCRACY in accordance with the main law-governed rules of developing society, the high degree of party unity and combat ability, and the increased political maturity and culture of its members.

Necessary preconditions must be created for STRENGTHENING AND PERFECTING THE COLLECTIVISM IN THE PARTY ORGANS AND ORGANIZATIONS, AND FOR STRENGTHENING THE DEMOCRATIC CHARACTER OF THE MECHANISM OF DISCUSSING AND SOLVING THE PROBLEMS. High activity, competence, scientific foundation, and political sharpness of the collective leadership are to be ensured. A proper atmosphere for principled and critical discussions, sincere expression of opinions, and revealing the shortcomings and their carriers is to be created at the plenums, meetings, and conferences.

The party's life PUBLICITY AND OPEN CHARACTER MUST EXPAND. Fuller information on important decisions of party policy is to be supplied.

Simultaneously, the conditions of expressing and practically utilizing criticism and self-criticism as a tested method of revealing and overcoming the contradictions, and of perfecting the leadership of internal-party and social processes are to be improved. In all party units a spirit of irreconcilability toward shortcomings is to consolidate. All those stifle criticism and persecute those who criticize are to be strictly sanctioned.

THE FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF DISCIPLINE IS A NECESSARY PRECONDITION OF THE PARTY'S IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL GROWTH. Discipline must be raised to a level which can guarantee the party's democratic order, high organization, strict exigence and self-exigence, and constant control and self-control over the behavior and activity of the Communists, the party organs and the organizations. The party friendship, cooperation, mutual assistance, principlemindedness, and confidence are to constantly strengthen. Relations among Communists are to develop as an example of socialist relations among people.

The comprehensive character of party leadership under the new conditions requires strengthening the organizational work in the workers collectives and directly communicating with people, profoundly studying their problems, and correctly guiding their professional development and active participation in public life. It should not be forgotten that party work has a deep human content. It is a supreme manifestation of humanity, because it is work in the name of progress, work with the people, with every man.

ONE IS TO CONSISTENTLY APPLY AND PERFECT THE POLITICAL APPROACH in the activity of the party organs and organizations in accordance with their role as political nuclei of the workers collectives and the territorial units. The style and methods of work must facilitate the insight into the essence of every cause, to sense every contradiction, quickly overcome the shortcomings, and consolidate a fresh atmosphere and a spirit of high organization and exigence. Now it is necessary for the entire party to foster in everyone a careful and attentive attitude toward the modest and practical figures and workers who initiate things, who work selflessly, and who contribute to the success of the new and progressive.

THE SOCIAL AND QUALITY COMPOSITION OF THE PARTY IS TO IMPROVE FURTHER AS A SUBSTANTIAL FACTOR OF RECONSTRUCTING PARTY ACTIVITY. Its regulation during the current period is to take place in accordance with the requirements of expanding the party nucleus and its influence in all territorial units and social activities, especially in those connected with scientific-technological progress.

THE CLASS AND ALL-PEOPLE CHARACTER OF THE PARTY IS TO FURTHER STRENGTHEN AND EXPAND. The dynamics of public life in connection with the scientific-technological revolution, the progressive tendencies in the social-class structure, and the growing public significance and role of the new perspective activities, professions, and workers' collectives are to be taken into consideration and reflected in party life.

THE CRITERIA OF EXIGENCE ARE TO INCREASE during the process of admission to BCP ranks. Special attention is to be devoted to the professional and creative qualities of the candidates. The admission of new members as a rule is to take place at open party meetings.

THE WORKERS NUCLEUS IN THE PARTY IS TO STRENGTHEN FURTHER. One must take into consideration not only inter-class but also the intra-class changes, as well as the role of the intellectual form of productive labor, connected with creating, managing, and maintaining modern equipment and technology. More workers, directly involved in

material production, agrarian workers, and specialists are to be admitted to party ranks. The number of Communists in power supply, metallurgy, and agriculture is to increase.

Special care is to be devoted to STRENGTHENING THE PARTY NUCLEUS IN THE BRANCHES AND ACTIVITIES, WHICH REFLECT SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS, paying special attention to the workers and specialists who develop and apply new technologies.

It is necessary to constantly INCREASE THE ACCEPTANCE OF YOUNG PEOPLE INTO THE PARTY. Party organizations and party groups are to devote systematic care to their ideological-political training and class and life tempering, through actively attracting them to their organizational life.

In cadre activity, one should give priority to the task of CREATING A NEW TYPE OF LEADER who activity cooperates in implementing the scientific-technological revolution.

The requirements and criteria of selecting, evaluating, and developing leading cadres are to increase. They must be highly active, and must possess political maturity and well-developed technological thought, independence, modesty, unity between words and deeds, honesty, sincerity, and justice. The skill to communicate with people and take their views, interests, and rights into consideration acquires a decisive significance.

Care is to be devoted to strengthening relations and continuity between cadres of diferent generations and for the correct class-political education and development of the leading figures and activists at all levels and from all generations. THE DYNAMICS OF THE MOVEMENT OF CADRES IS TO INCREASE, AND THE RIGHT OF WAY MUST BOLDLY BE GIVEN TO YOUNG AND TRAINED CADRES, CHARGED WITH THE NEWEST AND MOST PROGRESSIVE KNOWLEDGE.

The selection of women in the various units of the public and economic organizations and in the organs of state administration is to improve and further develop.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE IN SELECTING CADRES IS TO FURTHER DEVELOP AND STRENGTHEN. The long-range planning, work with reserves, certification, renewal and change of cadres, and removal of those who had not justified the trust placed in them must be used more effectively and complexly.

THE LOCAL PARTY ORGANS MUST TURN THE GOALS AND TASKS SPRINGING FROM THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION INTO THE BASIC CONTENT OF THEIR LEADING ACTIVITY.

THE IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRENGTHENING OF THE MUNICIPAL PARTY COMMITTEES remains further an important task. The direct organizationl and political-educational work with the primary party organizations and with the population continues to be the main direction of their work.

THE OKRUG PARTY COMMITTEES must increase their competence as well as the scientific and complex character of their leading activity, expand the social principle of their work, combine the territorial and branch principle of leadership, actively struggle against manifestations of local patriotism and branch narrow-mindedness, and create climate and conditions of effective functioning of the self-governing organizations.

The style and method of the party leadership must encourage the revolutionary thought and activity of every communist, and all organs and organizations. A struggle is to be conducted at every level for introducing the new factors, and perspective and innovating decisions are to be sought in all areas of party life.

HIGHER REQUIREMENTS ARE TO BE ESTABLISHED FOR INCREASING THE BUSINESSLIKE AND OPERATIONAL CHARACTER OF PARTY WORK. The planning principle and the programmed-goal and complex approach are to consolidate in party work, and the political charge, transforming force, and mobilizing possibilities of party decisions and actions are to increase. The organization of their implementation is to comprehensively improve, and the basic attitude toward time, the organization of its use, and time-saving at the expense of mass enterprise, conferences, and meetings is to fundamentally change. Blocking the party organs by avalanches of paper is to be decisively stopped.

A NEW TYPE OF PARTY CONTROL MUST CONSOLIDATE by conducting deep qualitative changes in the postulates and criteria of its implementation. A system of preventive, timely, general, and constant control is to be constructed.

The control of the party committees and organizations over the activity of the state, economic, and other leadership organs is to improve, and the duplicating or seizing of their functions must be overcome.

Profound changes and important tasks in the ideological work spring from the decisions of the BCP Central Committee February 1985 and January 1986 plenums. Now the main and new factors of THE IDEOLOGICAL WORK ARE: THIS WORK MUST BE CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH THE COMPREHENSIVE ACTIVITY AND STRUGGLE OF THE PARTY OF MOLD THE SOCIALIST PERSONALITY, AND SOLVE THE TASKS OF THE COUNTRY'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ITS CULTURAL PROGRESS.

The forms and means of propaganda and agitation and of the entire ideological-educational work of the party, state, economic, and public organs and organizations must form an ideological-political and moral-psychological mood in the workers collectives and society which corresponds to the new tasks. The social prestige of the creative personality must increase the new moral criteria and examples of behavior must consolidate.

The following subjects are to occupy a special place in mass propaganda and agitation and in political and economic education: The systematic and broad popularization of the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution in the USSR and the other socialist countries; revealing ways and means of implementing the scientific-technological revolution in the People's Republic of Bulgaria; increasing the economic culture and scientific-technological knowledge of youth and all the working people; and overcoming the existing barriers of a subjective character on the road to the accelerated development of scientific-technological progress in all areas of public life.

Class criteria of evaluating the scientific-technological achievements of capitalism are to be taught. It must be stressed that capitalism utilizes those achievements to strengthen the exploitation of the working people and the arms race, increase the danger of war, and massively demoralize the population.

As always until now THE PARTY WILL DEVOTE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FURTHER INCREASING AND STRENGTHENING THE MARXIST-LENINIST VIEWPOINT, CLASS POSITIONS, AND THE ACTIVE SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND MORAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SOCIALIST PERSONALITY.

The ideological activity against negative phenomena, indolence, lack of discipline, formalism, and indifferent implementation of working and social obligations is to strengthen. Many more efforts are to be made for consolidating the workers collectives as good managers of the socialist property with which they have been entrusted. More energy is to be invested in the work for forming positive examples of behavior, popularizing the moral example of the communist and leader, and consolidating a full unity between words and deeds as an irreplaceable factor of education.

The party organizations and cadres must take systematic care to enrich the contents and perfect the forms and means of the MASS POLITICAL AND INDIVIDUAL WORK, AND OF VERBAL AND VISUAL AGITATION and to quickly study and solve the issues which interest the working people.

Strengthening the control functions of the party's ideological work is to continue and expand, something which will contribute to stimulate the natural striving of man to assert himself as a person, to develop his creative qualities, and achieve high social prestige and recognition in study and labor. The means of ideological control are to be utilized ever more actively in the struggle with negative phenomena.

Preventive ideological control and moral-political sanctions are to be more directly connected with the preventive control and punitive activity of the state institutions. It is necessary to skillfully combine the methods of persuasion and the moral force of the control.

The work for the class-party education of the people and formation of its socialist patriotism and internationalism is to continue steadily and actively to further develop the Bulgarian socialist nation. The patriotic education is to be implemented in an organic connection with international education, taking into consideration the qualitative changes in their content and their mutual permeation. The feeling and consciousness of international unity and cohesion with the USSR and the Soviet people and with the other states and peoples of the socialist community are to be further strengthened and asserted. International consciousness and a feeling of international solidarity with the communists and the working people of other countries struggling against imperialism and neocolonialism are to be formed.

The scientific argumentation of the class-party, patriotic, and international education is to increase; the research of the characteristics in forming and development of the contemporary processes and phenomena in the Bulgarian socialist nation is to strengthen.

The ideological work for strengthening the socialist family and strengthening its role and significance in forming the moral image of the modern Bulgarian citizen, as well as for educating the young people in a spirit of respect toward labor and socialist property must be elevated to a new level. The social prestige of families with many children is to be strengthened. The moral merits of the mothers are to be asserted, and the content of the public manifestations of recognition toward the noble work of raising and educating the new generation is to be perfected and emotionally enriched.

THE WORK FOR TEMPERANCE IS TO DEVELOP ON A BROAD FRONT. This, first of all, is a struggle to pursue a healthy way of life, to protect the health of the present and future generations, to preserve and develop the national merits of the Bulgarian, to further consolidate the socialist morals, and better organization and discipline of everyday life and labor. The education for temperance must become an important part of the comprehensive ideological-educational activity of the party, the Fatherland Front, the Trade Union, the Komsomol, and all socio-political and mass organizations.

IT IS NECESSARY TO STRENGTHEN THE IDEOLOGICAL WORK AGAINST RELIGIOUS ANACHRONISMS. The socialist holidays and rites are to consolidate ever more broadly and the lagging behind of the socialist holiday-rite system is to be overcome.

Systematic measures for improving the MATERIAL-TECHNOLOGICAL BASIS OF THE PROPAGANDA AND AGITATION ACTIVITY are to be implemented, paying special attention to utilizing the achievements of the scientific-technological progress.

The skill of the party organs and ideological cadres to correctly determine the goals, tasks, and methods of ideological activity at the national, regional, and local levels is to be perfected. The utilization of the scientifically applicable developments and sociological research is to improve, and a quick and precise reaction, realistic tone, and immediate effect of the ideological enterprises are to be ensured.

MANY TOPICAL AND SIGNIFICANT TASKS FACE THE SOCIAL SCIENCES under the conditions of further constructing the developed socialist society on the basis of the scientific-technological revolution.

THE ACTIVITY OF THE SCIENTIFIC-STUDY UNITS OF THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MUST BE ELEVATED TO A NEW QUALITY LEVEL. The content, structure, forms, and methods of the work of the BCP Central Committee scientific-study complex, and especially those of the Academy of Social Science and Social Management, its branches, and the inter-okrug party schools, are to be perfected in accordance with the changes in the basis and superstructure, the scientific-technological revolution, and the high requirements toward the subjective factor.

Experiments with the new methods, examples, and forms of party life and activity are to be ever more actively pursued, the application of the scientific approach to studying, analyzing, forecasting, and planning the processes and issues in party life are to expand. Special attention is to be devoted during research to the new processes taking place in the party, to the influence of the scientific-technological revolution on the forms, methods, and style of party leadership, and to the modern factors and criteria for increasing the effectiveness of the party activity.

THE INFORMATION SYSTEM OF THE PARTY IS TO IMPROVE. The information's source, characteristics, and content, the information currents, and the process of collecting, storing, and processing information are to be organized and structured according to the objective needs and activities of the entire political superstructure of the party organs and organizations and the leading cadres at the various levels.

Intensifying the information services is to be consistently conducted, and effective information equipment and electronic-calculating equipment are to be introduced. Modern methods of analysis and evaluation of information and the programmed organization of information activity are to be broadly applied. The information culture of the leading cadres is to constantly increase.

The unity and coordination of the party's information system and the system of social information at the various levels are to be ensured. The organization of documenting and documentation servicing of the activity of the party organs and organizations is to improve. New technologies of planning, discussing, and preparing documents, as well as new approaches toward the control activity are to be applied with a view to profoundly studying the processes that are developing at the various stages of implementing the decisions.

THE ACTIVITY FOR STUDYING AND UTILIZING ALL ASPECTS OF PUBLIC OPINION IS TO CONTINUE. The work with constructive critical opinions, memoranda, and signals of the citizens and communists, and the work of studying the moods of the working people and their readiness to actively participate in the management of society and the country are to be placed on an ever broader basis. Work with requests, complaints, signals, and proposals of the working people is to become an integral part of the everyday activity of the leading cadres, and to be considered their duty to the party and the people, and the primary obligation of all organs of social management.

The information obtained through the study of public opinion must serve for the timely and correct solution of the problems which emerge in the various areas of life, and the results which are being achieved are to be published.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is at a very important stage, at which new roads in its socio-economic development are being traced. The BCP course for implementing the scientific-technological revolution corresponds to the historical necessity, to the stage that has been reached by the country, and to the communist ideal. During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period we must implement a profound change in the struggle to solve this task. The maturity and skill of the communists to deal with the most complex task will be demonstrated. There will be difficulties, and some failures are not impossible. However, the party of the Bulgarian Communists together with the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union, the Fatherland Front, the Trade Union, the Komsomol, and the entire people shall not give in to the difficulties.

The BCP is deeply convinced that the working people will correctly evaluate the historical significance of the tasks which are facing them, and will invest their labor and creative energy in their implementation. The BCP appeals to the workers class, the agrarian workers, the people's intelligentsia, the youth, and the entire people to begin a broad attack to implement the scientific-technological revolution, so that the material and spiritual wealth will increase, the prosperity of the people will improve, the country will develop in peace, and the power and authority of socialist Bulgaria will grow.

Forwards toward new successes during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period!

POLITBURO ASSESSES 27TH CPSU CONGRESS RESULTS

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[Text] Sofia, March 18 (BTA) -- Today, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, head of the Bulgarian Communist Party delegation to the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, briefed the Politburo of the CC of the BCP on the results of the work of the congress and on the activities of the Bulgarian delegation.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP supported fully the assessment of the 27th Congress of the CPSU according to which this was an even of historical significance not only for the CPSU and the Soviet state but also for the development and unity of the international communist and workers' movement, for the world revolutionary process and for the guaranteeing of peace in the world.

It was noted that the 27th Congress of the CPSU has made comprehensive and in-depth analysis of the main trends in the development of the modern world, of the state and future of the Soviet society and the consolidation of the course of acceleration of the Soviet Union's socio-economic development during the 12th five-year period and till the year 2000.

The Politburo assessed highly the new edition of the CPSU program, the changes in the party's rules and the guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in the 1986-1990 period and till the end of the century, and to the other documents adopted by the congress.

These documents set before the Soviet people a number of tasks and draw the perspectives for the country's future development.

Politburo noted the great contribution made by the congress to the creative enrichment of the Marxist-Leninist theory and practice and to the further development and improvement of the socialist society.

Special stress was put on the impact over the congress's work of the Political Report of the CC of the CPSU read by its secretary general, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev. The Leninist spirit, the realism and creative atmosphere of the party's supreme forum and the historical optimism evoked by the congress's documents were highly commended.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP voiced its unreserved support for the peaceloving foreign policy of the CPSU, which was further enhanced by the party's 27th congress. This course is in an unbreakable unity with the efforts of the party and the motherland of Lenin to achieve the conditions for peaceful and creative labour of the Soviet people, of the working people of the other fraternal socialist states. It is in an organic unity with the vital interests of all peoples of the world, with their desire to live in peace and understanding. The Politburo of the CC of the BCP assessed highly the work of the BCP delegation to the 27th Congress of the CPSU. Special attention was given to the cordial and fruitful meeting between the general secretaries of the BCP and the CPSU, Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev. This meeting again confirmed the unity of views of the matters of the internal and foreign policy, on the policy of close cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

The leader of BCP's delegation to the 27th Congress of the CPSU informed the members of the Politburo about the results of the talks which he had led during his visits to some enterprises and institutes. Concrete measures have been outlined for the further development and widening of the new economic forms of specialisation, integration and techno-scientific associations between the two countries. The Politburo of the CC of the BCP approved the results of the meetings and talks of Mr. Todor Zhivkov with the delegations of other parties and movements, which had attended the 27th Congress of the CPSU. With its practical results, rich experience and with the adopted documents, the 27th Congress of the CPSU made a new considerable contribution to the treasury of the great theory of Marxism-Leninism. It will remain in history as an impressive peak, reached by the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the Leninist Communist Party. The broad prospects for the constant growing of the role and influence of real socialism in the struggle for peace, construction and social progress, and against the forces of imperialism, may be seen even more clearly from this peak.

FILIPOV ON NATION'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

AU071241 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Mar 86 p 1, 4

[Article by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers: "The Socioeconomic Upsurge of April Bulgaria; April Strategy, Leninist Strategy" -- Capitalized passages published in bold type]

[Text] IN THE ANNALS OF SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION, THE YEARS FOLLOWING THE HISTORIC APRIL PLENUM OF THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ARE THE MOST FRUITFUL PERIOD IN THE ALL-EMBRACING UPSURGE OF THE MOTHERLAND.

FOR OVER 3 DECADES THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA [PRB] HAS BEEN BUILDING THE NEW SOCIETY, THANKS TO THE LIFE-GIVING APRIL STRATEGY AND AS CREATIVELY FURTHER DEVELOPED AT THE CONGRESSES, NATIONAL PARTY CONFERENCES, AND PLENUMS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE; IN THE THEORETICAL DEVELOPMENTS AND PRACTICAL APPROACHES IN THE IMMENSE POLITICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY; AND WITH PERSONAL CONTRIBUTION OF COMRADE TODOR ZHIVKOV, THE FIRST PARTY AND STATE LEADER.

The more the years pass by, the more we are convinced of the vital force and unchanging value of the April concept in the BCP's life and struggles. This is the party's general line in the conditions of victorious socialism and in the struggle to build the mature socialist society in Bulgaria.

Revolutionary thought, creativity, and an innovative policy -- these are the three basic constructive elements of the party's April general line.

The party's general line, as Marxism-Leninism in action and with the creative further development and application of the "philosophy" of the latest times in accordance with the specific conditions in Bulgaria and with the world-historical practice of real socialism, places its trust in the party's collective thought and relies on the constructive labor of the working class, the agricultural workers, and the people's intelligentsia. HAVING BECOME IMPLANTED IN THE POLICY AND CONDUCT OF AN ENTIRE PEOPLE, THE APRIL STRATEGY HAS BECOME THE FATE OF THE BROAD MASSES OF THE PEOPLE AND A CRUCIAL FORCE IN THE NATIONAL ADVANCE.

THE FRUITS OF THE CONSISTENT AND CREATIVE APPLICATION OF THE APRIL STRATEGY ARE ALL-EMBRACING IN INTERNAL PARTY LIFE AND IN THE WHOLE OF THE POLITICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL WORK OF THE PARTY AND THE STATE. Reorganization of the economy, science, culture, and other social activities; reform of the social-class structure of society; ideological-political growth of the working people; shaping of the socialist personality; and development of the socialist way of life -- these are great achievements which will remain in Bulgaria's history as unparalleled measures of a steady and unprecedented advance.

AMONG THE MANY AND VARIED SUCCESSES ACHIEVED DURING THE THREE APRIL DECADES, OUR ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE SOCIOECONOMIC FIELD STAND OUT IN SHARP RELIEF. Today we give a high assessment to the BCP Central Committee's April plenum of 1956 for the reason that it laid the foundation of the policy for the country's accelerated industrialization; for predominant development of heavy industry and the socialist reorganization of agriculture; for elimination of obvious and concealed unemployment; for reequipment of the national economy with modern equipment; and for substantial changes in the structure of foreign economic links. All this enabled the victory of the socialism in Bulgaria to be secured within a historically brief period, and enabled us at the end of the 1960's to build the basis of an economy developed both in its level and structure. These were achievements which enabled the BCP at its 10th congress to adopt a new program -- for building the developed socialist society in the PRB.

THE PARTY'S PROGRAM IS A CONCRETE EXPRESSION OF THE IDEOLOGICAL, THEORETICAL, AND POLITICAL ESSENNCE OF ITS APRIL STRATEGY. It is an April program for Bulgaria's development during the next decades.

In the creative further development of this strategy, the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress for an accelerated changeover from extensive to predominantly intensive development of the national economy stand out with particular force. The postulates and approaches developed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov for building a material-technological base adequate for the developed socialist society, for intensifying the national economy, for advancing scientific-technological policy, for the owner and manager of socialist property, for raising the standard of management of the economy, and for increasing the guiding role of the party are filled with profound theoretical content and innovative practical significance.

The historic April achievements also made it possible to hold the February 1985 and January 1986 plenums of the BCP Central Committee to work out new views and approaches in the shaping and conduct of scientific and technological policy in Bulgaria, to which a vast contribution has been made by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

Now our native land has available an economic potential which makes it a partner of equal standing of the industrially developed countries. During the 30-year April period THE COUNTRY'S NATIONAL INCOME INCREASED 7.8 TIMES. In the growth rate of this very artificial index, Bulgaria occupies one of the leading positions in Europe and throughout the world.

A remarkable achievement of ours is THE MATERIAL-TECHNOLOGICAL BASE, IMMENSE FOR THE SCALE OF THE COUNTRY, THAT HAS BEEN BUILT UP, and which to an ever increasing extent is meeting the requirements of developed socialism. During the past 30 years the volume of the basic production funds has grown about 11 times. At the end of 1985 they were already at a level of 104.4 billion leva. The fund provision for labor has increased 11.9 times, and the mechanization provision 12.7 times.

During the past 30 years THERE HAS BEEN A SUBSTANTIAL CHANGE IN THE BRANCH STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL INCOME PRODUCT. The percentage due to agriculture has been halved, while the percentage arising from industry has increased from 36.5 to 60.6 percent. This is due to the increased volume of industrial production, which has grown by a factor of 1.4.

THERE HAS BEEN A SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE STRUCTURE OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION ITSELF, which has increased its structure-determining role in the development of the national economy. The ratio between group "A" and group "B" in 1956 of 46.2 to 53.8 reached 61.9 to 38.1 in 1985.

The percentage of industrial branches which are standard bearers of technological progress has doubled. These no produce more than half of the industrial production. With regard to individual, extremely important industrial products, very high rates of growth have been achieved during the 1956-1985 period. Production of electric lift-trucks increased 47 times: of rolled ferrous metals -- 35 times; of plastics, synthetic resigns, and adhesives -- 300 times; of sulphuric acid -- 38 times; of vehicle tires -- 17 times; of metal-cutting machines -- 16 times, and so on. Among the numerous peaks which our country has conquered in its socioeconomic upsurge, the successes in machine building predominate. Now this branch is producing one quarter of the industrial production. Now being produced are electronics products, flexible automated production systems, robots, technological modules, machines with numerically programmed control, laser equipment, microcomputers, new systems for applying electronics to transportation processes, etc.

All of this is evidence that the PRB is already in the ranks of the industrially developed countries.

PROFOUND PROGRESSIVE CHANGES HAVE ALSO COME ABOUT IN AGRICULTURE. They have been especially significant since the creation of the agroindustrial complexes and the transition to a broader application of industrial methods to agricultural production work. The total volume of agricultural production in 1985 was 2.3 times greater than in 1956. There has been a marked improvement in the relationship between plant-growing and livestock production. Today our agriculture is one of the most extensive and modern in the world and is in a position to feed a population one-and-a-half times that of Bulgaria.

Thanks to its continuous economic upsurge, Bulgaria has changed its position on the economic map of the world. In terms of population it occupies 65th position in the world, whereas in terms of per capita production of a number of products it stands in the front ranks.

ALL THIS REPRESENTS A SOLID MATERIAL BASE FOR ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR. At present, Bulgaria is trading with more than 100 states. After the April plenum, the structure of the country's foreign economic links has been continuously improved. In exports, the proportion of industrial goods of nonagricultural origin has tripled. It rose from 26.6 percent in 1956 to 78.5 percent in 1984. Especially characteristic is the increase in the export of machines and equipment for production purposes, which has increased from 8.7 percent to 54.5 percent.

The PRB is taking an active part in socialist economic integration and is conducting a policy of comprehensive cooperation and drawing together with the Soviet Union. As a result of this, the exchange of goods with the USSR during the last 15 years shows exceptional dynamism. From a figure of 13.5 billion convertible rubles during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, it reached 29.2 and 51.7 billion convertible rubles respectively during the following 5-year plan periods, and during the current 5-year plan a volume of over 70 billion convertible rubles is planned. Whereas during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period our country carried out an exchange of goods with the USSR to a value of 8.5 convertible rubles per 100 leva of total social product, this figure rose to 15.1 convertible rubles during the Eighth 5-Year-Plan period.

Qualitatively new prospects in the further conduct of the policy of comprehensive cooperation and drawing together are opened up by THE LONG-TERM PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC, SCIENTIFIC, AND TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION UP TO THE YEAR 2000 signed in June 1985 by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Mikhail Gorbachev. Practically speaking, we have entered a qualitatively new stage of comprehensive cooperation and drawing together with the USSR, characterized in that we have begun to apply higher forms of organization and drawing together in the field of the economy, science, and education. THE COMPLEX PROGRAM FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS OF THE CEMA MEMBER-COUNTRIES UP TO THE YEAR 2000, adopted at the 41st extraordinary session of CEMA in December last year, is also of exceptionally great importance. On the basis of these two programs our economic, scientific, and technological cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, and primarily with the USSR, will be raised to a much higher level -- in accordance with the requirements of the contemporary stage of the scientific and technological revolution.

The dynamic development of the productive forces during the April period WAS ALSO ACCOMPANIED BY PROCESSES OF SUBSTANTIAL QUALITATIVE CHANGES IN PRODUCTION RELATIONS.

Socialist property was strengthened and developed in both its forms, while the uniform nationwide socialist property is being ever more strongly established. Substantial changes have occurred in the distribution relationships, and profound positive reforms have taken place in the social-class structure of society. These changes, which found general expression in the postulates of comrade Todor Zhivkov concerning the nature of socialist property and concerning its owner and manager, created conditions for further accelerated development and improvement of the administration of the national economy.

Measured by the yeardstick of historical values, this rapid and comprehensive flourishing of the country means that one of the main testaments of Georgi Dimitrov has been fulfilled -- for the country to achieve over a brief historical period that which other nations under different conditions took centuries to achieve.

II

THE INMOST ESSENCE OF THE BCP's APRIL STRATEGY IS NOT DEVELOPMENT FOR THE SAKE OF DEVELOPMENT, BUT ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN THE NAME OF MAN AND FOR THE GOOD OF MAN. In realizing precisely this basic aim, the party is building up the country's material-technological base, is further improving the structure of the national economic complex, and is conducting a policy of universal and comprehensive intensification of the national economy through spreading the scientific and technological revolution and utilizing, on the widest front, the achievements of scientific and technological progress.

The revolutionary reforms in the one-time extremely backward agrarian economy of the country and the building of a modern industrial-agrarian structure are being accompanied by great progressive changes in increasing the people's living standards and in raising to a qualitatively new level the people's labor-professional, ideological-political and moral-aesthetic qualities and world-view positions. It is not by chance that Comrade Todor Zhivkov said: "Our greatest achievement is the shaping of the new socialist man -- A worker in the material and spiritual fields, an individual with a high sense of patriotism and citizenship, a creative and daring individual. This individual, this new man, with his knowledge and talents, his political activity, lofty ideological and moral qualities, and willpower, is the builder of the Bulgaria of today and tomorrow."

In the social policy the party has been linking, and is now linking, the economic and social goals in the development of our society and is consistently applying the socialist principles of social equality and social justice, and of raising living standards in accordance with the growth of the population's purchasing possibilities.

A notable achievement of the April social policy is the adoption in 1972 of the BCP December Program for increasing the people's living standards, which is being consistently and successfully fulfilled. Over the 3 decades the per capita real incomes have increased 4.3 times. The average monthly wage of 65 leva has risen to 213 leva, while the social funds for consumption have increased per capita 20 times.

The people's higher incomes have contributed toward substantially raising the level and improving the structure of personal consumption. Consumption of those food products which are more valuable for rational nutrition has increased. Modern durable articles are entering the people's everyday life to an ever increasing extent. The scope and range of services utilized by the population are expanding.

Marked improvements have been made in household services for the population. Over two-thirds of the country's housing stock has been renewed. Per capita consumption of electric power has increased from 31.7 to 1,054 kilowatt-hours. The number of areas of population with water supplies has risen from 1,367 to 4,377.

With regard to the extent of satisfying the population's demands for articles of consumption and services, Bulgaria is drawing level with the developed countries, while in the provision of social benefits it stands in the front ranks of the worlds' social progress.

III

TODAY THE COUNTRY'S APRIL ADVANCE IS BEING DIRECTED TOWARD NEW HEIGHTS. The colossal successes achieved by the Bulgarian people over the 3 decades following the BCP Central Committee's historic April plenum are a crucial precondition for us to engage in THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION AS AN OBJECTIVE NATURAL LAW OF OUR DEVELOPMENT. Here it is not a question of catching up with the advanced countries, but of mastering the top-level achievements of science and technology. All our designs and plans connected with the scientific and technological revolution are precisely the fruit of the party's consistently conducted April general line. Our socioeconomic development, the construction of mature socialism, and our entire future is growing and being strengthened on the basis of the scientific and technological revolution.

With April perspicacity and April insight the February 1985 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee introduced fundamentally new aspects into our scientific and technological policy. The plenum's decisions require true revolutionary changes in the approach to our scientific-technological, and accordingly also our socioeconomic, development. The concrete paths of this development are outlined in the materials of the January 1986 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee. THESE PLENUMS IN ESSENCE RATIFIED A NEW LONG-TERM NATIONAL STRATEGY WHICH HAS FOUND CONCRETE EXPRESSION IN THE DRAFT THESES OF THE 13TH BCP CONGRESS.

During the coming years our development will be even more dynamic and, predominantly, intensive. By the end of the century a material-technological base will be constructed with a progressive structure and a new technological level. Social production will be marked by its increased scientific content and its resource-saving nature.

THE CHIEF LEADING ELEMENT IN OUR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT WILL BE THE TECHNOLOGICAL RENEWAL OF PRODUCTION, because the contemporary scientific and technical revolution is a scientific-technological one. Here one is talking about a transition from mechanical to nonmechanical technologies, as one of the principal natural laws in the development of the qualititatively new stage of the contemporary scientific and technological revolution. The country's technological renewal is to be implemented on the basis of computerized integrated production.

THE COMPLETION OF PROFOUND QUALITATIVE CHANGES IN OUR STRUCTURAL POLICY IS OF KEY IMPORTANCE FOR THE COUNTRY'S SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. And this is quite natural, since the scientific and technological progress can be achieved in practice through appropriate changes in the structure. The problems of all the national economy's structures are focused on structural policy -- branch, production, regional, material-technical, scientific-cadre, organizational-administrative, foreign-economic structure, etc.

At the present stage, the changes in structures can be effectively implemented only if one takes into consideration the prospects in the development of the qualitatively new stage of the scientific and technological revolution. And, conversely, the progressive changes in structures are a powerful factor for accelerating scientific and technological progress. It is precisely for this reason that the country's structural and scientific-technological policies must be developed and applied as one. To achieve this goal the party has set the task of developing a model for an effective structural policy during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period and over the longer term up to the year 2000.

The tasks set are so all-embracing and of such global importance that they can be solved with the aid of FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES IN THE ORGANIZATIONAL-ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. The main thing here is the radical change both in the case and in the superstructure, revolutionizing the superstructure and thereby ensuring the revolutionization of the base and accelerated socioeconomic development of the country.

The most important element in further improving the centralized principle in administration in future years is the concentration of this administration on problems of a strategic nature and the raising of its scientific level. This is supplemented by a radical improvement in the actual process of planning management through a changeover from direct to normative economic planning.

In the dialectical connection, serious measures are being adopted together with these changes to strengthen democratism in the field of the management of the national economy and science. Through the development of the self-managing organizations and through more fully coordinated personal and collective interests with the interests of society as a whole, the creative principle is being intensified in management of the economy. By the creation of the new organs of state administration -- the councils under the Council of Ministers -- departmentalism, excessive centralism, and bureaucratism are being overcome and wide scope is being ensured for using a mainly economic management approach.

The changes in the management of the national economy are objectively conditioned by the natural laws of modern development and by the increased political and professional training of the workers. These will promote ever better realization of the great advantages of the socialist organization of the economy, as well as the fuller coordination of these advantages of the socialist organization of the economy, as well as the fuller coordination of these advantages with the fundamentally new opportunities which are offered by contemporary scientific and technological progress.

The new long-term strategy also presupposes a further improvement of the political system and a qualitative renewal of socialist society during the coming years. The chief task will be the further growth of the people's prosperity and the complex satisfaction of the workers' material, social, and spiritual needs.

In the future the party's social policy will continue to create conditions for raising the nation's vigour, for making man happy and prosperous, for promoting men's comprehensive development and his further strengthening as a socialist personality. Man as the subject and object of the many-sided activity and concern for his growth, professional development, and spiritual enrichment, for opening up and utilizing in the most rational way his physical and spiritual capacities, will continue to be at the center of attention for the party and state.

In the future the more active behavior and display of initiative by every one of the country's citizéns will be even greater importance for the fuller realization of his capacities to work for the timely fulfillment of the qualitiatively new tasks and requirements in the further building of the mature socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Our country will continue in the future, too, in its scientific-technological and socioeconomic development, to base itself soundly on the comprehensive cooperation and drawing together with the Soviet Union, and on the economic integration with the other fraternal CEMA member-countries. This policy, tried and tested by life, will undoubtedly make even more dynamic and effective our participation in the international division of labor, which will enable us more quickly to solve the tasks lying before us in the construction of the developed socialist society.

UNITED AND RALLIED AROUND THE BCP's GENERAL LENINIST LINE, OUR PEOPLE IS MEETING WITH CONFIDENCE AND OPTIMISMS THE FORTHCOMING 13TH BCP CONGRESS, WHICH WILL MARK OUT THE NEW HORIZONS OF THE FUTURE SOCIOECONOMIC UPSURGE OF APRIL BULGARIA.

LE MONDE REPORTS SOFIA PARTY DISMISSALS

WA191015 Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Mar 86 p 4

[Text] (AFP) Sofia -- A broad wave of dismissals and sanctions has struck party officials in Sofia; this happened less than a month before the BCD congress scheduled to take place in early April. Mr Georgi Georgiev, Sofia city first party secretary, who held this function since March 1984, has been "relieved of his functions due to a transfer to another position" and has been replaced by Anastasi Donchev, candidate member of the Politburo; Donchev is described as "a young and dynamic person," Other changes include the dismissal of 82 officials of the nomenklatura in Sofia (officials responsible for the city's economic, political, and public functions), the sanctioning of 138 officials, and the explusion of another 32 officials from the party. This powerful sweep of the broom has been officially justified for "absence of intransigence and persistence in the struggle against bureacratism." Those officials were also criticized for errors committed in the policy affecting the urban development of the city "which were the cause of negative phenomena and affected the political mood of the people."

RADIO, TV AGREEMENT SIGNAL WITH SFRY IN SOFIA

LD181932 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1111 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- An agreement on cooperation between the Yugoslav Radio and Television (JRT) and the Committee for Television and Radio of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was signed in Sofia today.

The agreement envisages bilateral cooperation in the area of radio and television broadcasting which is expected to contribute to the development of overall relations between the two neighboring countries and provide them with an opportunity to get to know each other even better. The two sides will invest efforts to increase the volume of program exchanges, the number of visits by professional staff, camera crews, and technical experts. This aspect of cooperation has staganted in recent years.

Under the basic provisions of the agreement working programs will be drawn up at regular intervals whihc will outline specific forms of cooperation.

On the Yugoslav side the agreement was signed by Ljubomir Jakimovski, member of the JRT Executive Board and director general of Skopje Radio and Television; and on the bulgarian side, by Lalyu Dimitrov, chairman of the Committee for Television and Radio.

The talks between the delegations of the JRT and the Bulgarian Committee for Television and Radio proceeded in a spirit of bilateral cooperation goodneighborly relations.

PLEVEN OKRUG BCP PLENUM ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

AU141620 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] In Pleven a plenum of the okrug BCP committee was held, which examined organizational issues. Comrade Milko Balev took part in the work of the plenum. The plenum released Stefan Ninov from the post of first secretary of the okrug BCP committee, due to his transfer to other responsible work. Kuncho Kunev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and hitherto chairman of the Pleven People's Council Executive Committee, was elected first secretary of the okrug BCP committee.

RAZGRAD OKRUG ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

AU141423 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] In Razgrad a plenum of the okrug BCP committee has been held. The plenum considered organizational issues. Comrade Georgi Atanasov took part in the work of the plenum. The plenum released Anastasiy Donchev from the post of first secretary of the Razgrad Okrug BCP Committee due to his election as the first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee. Boris Anastasov, hitherto a secretary of the okrug BCP committee, was unanimously elected first secretary of the Razgrad Okrug BCP Committee.

ENERGY AND FUEL ECONOMY RESULTS ANNOUNCED

AU171237 Sofia BTA in English 1121 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Sofia, March 17 (BTA) -- 1985 was a hard year for the Bulgarian power generation industry. The cold weather and the unprecedented drought led to serious difficulties in the country's power supply. Along with the other measures, which were undertaken for the rapid overcoming of the difficulties, important role was played by the Central Coordinating Commission for Economy of Electric Power and Fuel in the Public and Communal Services Sector. The popular persuasion activities of this commission bore excellent results.

As a result of the strict observation of the schedule, recommended by the commission, for usage of electric power, about 150 megawatts were saved in the city of Sofia last year. In the counties the loading of the power supply system was decreased by almost 1000 megawatts.

202,837 thousand kw hours electric power and 11,000 tons of petro were saved in the public and communal services sector of this country. The consumption of electric power during the night (which is paid at lower prices) by the population increased by almost 800,000 thousand kw hours.

It is envisaged that the public and communal services sector will realize an economy of 170 million kw hours of electric power in 1986.

MEXICAN PAPER INTERVIEWS HONECKER ON GLOBAL ISSUES

LD181921 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1236 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, spoke emphatically in an interview for the Mexican paper EXCELSIO against the militarization of space and for ending the arms race on earth.

The interview, granted by Erich Honecker last week to Director-General of EXCELSIO Regiono Diaz Redondo, during which he answered a whole range of questions, was published by the influential Mexican paper over the weekend.

Space weapons, as envisaged by the United States for a "star wars" are not, as certain cirlces would like to pretend, for missile defense only but also for attacks on any target on earth, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee said. "By adhering to this policy the arms race would be unimaginably stimulated and the international situation further destabilized, insecurity and unpredictability for everyone would increase, existing disarmament agreements would be wrecked, negotiations condemned to inconclusiveness. Such an absolutely uncontrollable arms race would lead to an immense growth in the danger of a nuclear war."

Such a development should not be allowed to take place, the militarization of space must be prevented, Erich Honecker stressed. In this connection he appreciated the fact, when asked about the results of the 27th CPSU Congress, that this has opened for mankind an opportunity for ending the arms race on earth and preventing its expansion in to space, of improving the international situation, and of developing peaceful cooperation.

Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals of 15 January 1986 have great importance in this. They open up the opportunity of reaching the year 2000 without nuclear weapons, without chemical weapons, with fewer weapons and armaments, and of preventing a nuclear inferno. "As you have no doubt noticed, the program also contains important proposals of the Group of Six of which your president is a member. Its realization would not only remove the fear of a nuclear inferno. Gigantic sums, research potential and material resources, still invested today in the arms build-up, would be released for solving the great economic, social, technological and ecological issues faced by mankind today." Obviously this would also have a beneficial effect on the relations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, the GDR Council of State chairman stressed. By contrast, the continuation of the SDI program will strain relations considerably between the socialist countries and the United States.

Asked about his view on the Geneva summit meeting Erich Honecker said: "Geneva generated impulses for the solution of the main issue, for the averting of a nuclear inferno. The objective now is for action to follow rhetoric. With its aforementioned program and with other activities, the Soviet Union has undertaken effective steps to ensure that the course outlined in Geneva does not peter out."

"To preserve and continue what has been achieved in Geneva is the duty of all states and political forces, since it concerns our common future," the GDR Council of State chairman emphasized. "The GDR is doing everything to help ensure that concrete, peace-promoting steps follow the Geneva summit. For us there is nothing more important than the preservation of peace.

'In this struggle we feel ourselves at one with all states and politicians who think and act likewise, such as your country. Mexico's committed work in the international arena for effective disarmament measures and the safeguarding of peace meets not only with our greatest appreciation but also our lasting and active support."

The Mexican journalist also asked how the GDR head of state assessed the murder of Olof Palme. "This criminal attack on Olof Palme was a blow agasint peace," Erich Honecker said. "The world has lost an outstanding fighter for peace and for mankind's progress. Our country, too, was deeply shocked by this assassination."

On the state of and prospects for GDR-Mexico relations, Erich Honecker said that since his visit in September 1981 the relations of friendship between the two peoples have been developing and deepening successfully. "The political dialogue between our two states is the concrete expression of the common efforts by the German Democratic Republic and Mexico, to do everything in order to prevent a nuclear inferno, to preserve peace, and to solve the outstanding global economic problems. Today-there is virtually no area lift in which there is not developing advantageous cooperation on a contractual basis. Naturally, we want to continue this welcome and positive development."

LORENZ HOLDS TALKS WITH INDIAN VICE PRESIDENT

LD182057 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1541 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Delhi, 18 Mar (ADN) -- The Indian vice president, Ramaswami Venkataraman, and Siegfried Lorenz, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk executive of the SED, held a friendly talk on Tuesday in Delhi during which they stressed their states' resolve to continue to do everything in their power for the preservation and consolidation of peace and for the prevention of a nuclear inferno. Siegfried Lorenz praised the latest initiative of the signatories to the "Delhi Declaration" concerning a nuclear test ban and underlined the GDR's full support for this.

Ramaswami Venkataraman and Siegfried Lorenz urged that the good and friendly relations between India and the GDR be further deppened.

The politician from the GDR led the SED delegation which attended the 13th party congress of the Indian Communist Party.

BRIEFS

NEW FERRY SHIP -- In a letter to the SED Central Committee "published today," GDR shipbuilders announce that "one of their major projects" is a newly developed railroad freight car ferry for the ferry link between the GDR and the USSR." The ship is to be readied for navigation tests at Mukran by the time the 11th SED Congress opens. The 14 ships completed during the first quarter of 1986 include a new fish processing trawler which embarked on its trial voyage in early February. [Summary] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 11 Mar 86]

MAROTHY MEETS FOREIGN LEADERS; DEPARTS SWEDEN

LD161148 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] The head of the Hungarian delegation which attended the Palme funeral, Deputy Premier Laszlo Marothy, had talks with Soviet Premier Ryzhkov and the heads of delegations from several other socialist countries in Stockholm. Thus, he met Bulgarian Premier Filipov, Czechoslovak Premier Strougal, and Yugoslav Premier Planinc, as well as Rodriguez, deputy president of the Cuban State Council; Kadulescu, vice president of the Romanian Council of State; and Machel, Mozambican head of state. Laszlo Marothy also had talks with the Swedish Foreign Minister Andersson, and several other members of the Swedish Government.

The delegation which attended the funeral arrived back today in Budapest.

POLICE SUPPRESSION OF YOUTH DEMONTRATION VIEWED

AU181401 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 18 Mar 86 pp 1-2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "P.M."]

[Text] Budapest/Vienna -- It seems that the Hungarian leadership has put an end to its liberal attitude toward persons holding different views; Last weekend a demonstration was brutally broken up by a gigantic police force. Earlier, police had attempted to intimidate the mostly teenaged participants in the demonstration by checking their identity papers.

The demonstration, which at its high point included 5,000 young people, ended with a sit-down strike in protest against the detention of a girl student -- thereupon the demonstration was dispersed by police.

During the evening 500 people then moved from Petofi Square toward the Danube. The surrounding roads were all closed by police, so that the demonstrators had to march to Llanchid Bridge. On the Buda side they were awaited by a strong police cordon, and behind them more police moved onto the bridge. While the participants in the demonstration, like running the gauntlet, had to pass two-by-two between two rows of policemen and had to hand over their identity cards, many of them were taken into custody and were beaten up under the bridge.

The seizure of identity cards has entailed negative consequences in the past few years. It is to be presumed that there will not be numerous dismissals from jobs or expulsions from universities.

The regime's critics are divided in their assessment of police activities. Janos Kis, editor of the Samisdat periodical BESZELO, thinks the police acted more brutally on earlier occasions, while writer Mikos Haraszti speaks of the "worst case of police brutality since 1972."

Every year 15 March -- the anniversary of the Hungarian uprising against the Hapsburg regime -- is celebrated with "peace marches." Since 1956, though, the commemoration events have been "divided." Official Hungary -- as it did again this year -- holds "Revolutionary Youth Days," while critical students, young intellectuals and workers gather at the monument of national poet Sandor Petofi, which was also the starting point of the uprising of 23 October 1956.

An interesting sidelight: The student who had been arrested in the afternoon, Olga Dioszegi, had collected money for the Samiszdat publishing agency ABC from the participants in the march -- ABC publisher Jeno Magy having been recently sentenced to a 6,000-forint fine for violation of the unofficial censorship regulations. Incidentally, in Hungary March 15 is the "Day of Freedom of the Press."

U.S. DEMAND CAUSES TENSIONS TO RISE AT UN

LD112036 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Mar 86

[Text] Tension in the United Nations center is growing since the United States demanded a reduction of the representatives at the Soviet mission. Elemer Csak has sent this report from New York on the latest developments:

The organization's legal committee is studying the problem. This is how the secretary general's spokesman justifies the fact that Perez de Cuellar has so far not taken a stand on the U.S. decision. The incident has also sparked off a lively debate among american experts. Virtually without exception, they describe as unlawful the decision of the Washington government. The basic point of departure is the 1947 agreement on the UN Headquarters. This document does not authorize the United States to limit the numbers of individual missions. The host country where UN organizations function issues entry visas and has the right to expel persons who abuse the privileges. However, as long as it cannot be proved that they have violated the agreement, the United States cannot arbitrarily refuse the issuance of visas, it is pointed out by Professor Thomas Franck of New York University.

Most commentators are afraid that the unprecedented decision could worsen international relations. This is an area where the law is not sufficiently, clear, says Richard Gardner, former deputy secretary of state, a professor at Columbia University. Nevertheless, the arbitrary limitation of numbers points to a bad application of the law and bad politics on the part of the United States. Some lawyers believe that the Soviet Union has oversized the number of its missions and is abusing the opportunity. Others, however, point out that it is a question of three missions that were set up in the spirit of the Charter and which are treated as only one by Washington. On the other hand, a good deal of U.S. legal experts feel that this decision must not be allowed to become a precedent. If the UN secretary general does not insist on having a say in the affair, this might mean that he is not intent on keeping the UN Headquarters at New York, remarks Professor Franck.

In this connection observers point out that the U.S. Government's decision is putting not only the secretary general but also a big section of the member-countries into a difficult situation, because if they act in the spirit of the Charter they have to oppose the United States. And in the present situation, this would further increase confrontation. Because, as we know, the Washington administration is planning to reduce its membership fee by 20 percent, since the UN votes are on the whole not advantageous to the United States. It is an encouraging circumstance that the deadline set by Washington is 2 years, and several other signs also indicate that the administration first and foremost wants to exhibit a formal example to the extremist circles in congress, which are urging a U.S. withdrawal from the United Nations. Apart from all this, however, it will probably become necessary for the United States and the UN to begin discussions about the interpretation of the 1947 agreement on headquarters, it is pointed out by observers at the world organization's headquarters.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SHEVARDNADZE'S VISIT

Jaruzelski Meets Shevardnadze

LD182228 Warsaw PAP in English 2044 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 18 -- PUMP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today CPSU CC Political Bureau member, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze who is paying an official visit of friendship.

Wojciech Jaruzelski briefed the guest on the course of preparations for the 10th Congress of PUWP and on the realization of tasks for Poland's socio-economic development. He stressed that the discussion on the draft party programme is conducive to the growth of activeness of working people in solving complex problems of socialist building in Poland.

Eduard Shevardnadze briefed Wojciech Jaruzelski on consistent actions of CPSU aimed to fully realize significant resolutions of its 27th congress and on the active support granted by the Soviet people to the congress line.

The Soviet minister stressed the significance of the attendence of the Polish delegation at the 27th Congress of CPSU, and particularly the meeting between the PUWP CC first secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski and CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev aimed at deeper fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, states and nations.

During the meeting, the sides highly assessed development of Polish-Soviet relations in all domains. They expressed conviction that the realization of resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress will be of great significance for deepening comprehensive cooperation between our parties and countries, for consolidation of the unity and strength of the countries of the socialist community, for the cause of peace, international security and cooperation.

A lot of attention was devoted to international problems. The sides expressed satisfaction at the active cooperation of the two countries on the international arena. Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed Poland's full support for the complex programme of disarmament and peaceful future of the world presented in the statement by CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on Jan. 15, 1986 and in the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and brotherhood. It was attended by PUWP CC Political Bureau alternate member, Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, Poland's Ambassador Wlodzimierz Natorf and Ambassador of the USSR Vladimir Brovikov.

Visit Ends

LD181526 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] The official visit of friendship Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and foreign minister of the Soviet Union, paid at the invitation of our government has come to an end. Information about the course and results of the visit is given in a joint communique that was adopted at the end of the visit.

Today Wojciech Jaruzelski received the Soviet guest. In the forenoon the head of the Soviet diplomacy took part in the ceremony of laying a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the cemetery-mausoleum of Soviet soldiers.

URBAN DISCUSSES CHURCH, IMF TIES, PRICE HIKES

LD182026 Warsaw PAP in English 1614 GMT 18 Mar 86

[By Waldemar Janiec and Miroslaw Luniewski]

[Text] Warsaw, March 18 -- The question of relations between the state and the church, Poland's application to the International Monetary Fund and social response to the latest price rises in Poland were the main topics discussed by the government press spokesman Minister Urban today, at a weekly press conference for Polish and foreign newsmen.

While discussing the first of the above mentioned topics, Urban referred to the publicity given by the ASSOCIATED PRESS agency and some other Western agencies and papers to the pronouncement made by the Diocesan Curia of Bialystok, which lodged a protest against alleged moves imposing on the teachers of the Bialystok region the duty to fill questionaires in which they are obliged to present their outlook on life. The communique of the Curia was read in diocese churches on Feb. 23.

"I declare that according to a report by the superintendent's office for education in Bialystok, teachers of the voivodship were not asked to fill or to sign any questionnaries nor statements, at all. Voivodship authorities will conduct talks on the subject with the Curia and will demand a compensation for the distorted interpretation of facts and intentions of educational authorities" said Urban.

A periodical review of teaching staff is being held in the whole country, Urban said. Similar reviews of cadres are conducted among state employees in all branches. The review is conducted in the form of talks with teachers whose aim is to find out teacher's attitude towards the lay character of the school. It concerns the attitude towards the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and from a detailed Sejm law concerning education.

"The statement by the Bialystok Curia could have been regarded as an incidental misunderstanding were it not for the fact that this March, the principle of the lay character of school has become an object of unprecedented attacks from various sides," Urban stressed. Urban quoted examples of such actions, and among them a sermon made by Father Milkowski of Warsaw, who while preaching in church in Grebkow said that joining the PUWP is a passing over the Satan's side, and who opined that 'in Poland, the steer of power is in the hands of pigs who called up dogs to protect the order." "On March 14, Father Jakubiec said in church in Honiatycze (Zamosc voivodship) that it would be better if Satan had the power, rather than, as he called it, a governing clique, which wants the youth to pray to it."

Urban said that in some churches, the principle of a lay character of school has been a object of unprecedented attacks. "I don't view it as an incident, taking into regard that there exists certain authorative encouragement", he said. Commenting on the existing situation, Urban said: "The attacks are groundless and unjustified. Polish school does not harm anyone's religious belief and does not spread intolerance. Such suggestions are offending for the teaching staff. In the course of education, neither a struggle with God, nor with a belief in God has been carried on and no instances of harming pupil's religious feelings are known. Only reversed cases have been imported. The principle of lay character is unquestionable.

The striving to clericalize schools and programmes would be big with a fundamental conflict, incompatible with the interests of church, believers and all Poles."

In the further part of the conference, Minister Urban said that Poland's contribution to the International Monetary Fund has been specified by experts at the rate of 680 million SDR (special drawing rights) or 776 million dollars and has been confirmed by Poland's Government. Some 22 per cent of the sum are payable in hard currency while the rest in zloty. Assessing the fact as optimistic, Urban said that at present, further procedures of application, defined by the IMF, are under way. Urban firmly denied reports by the Radio Free Europe that credits for Poland, guaranteed by the FRG Government and totalling 100 million Deutsche marks, have been allegedly dependent on the outcomes of talks on trips to the FRG by Polish citizens of German descent. "During talks in the FRG, no political conditions were laid down for Deputy Premier Szalajda" Urban stressed.

The government spokesman also denied reports by Polonian Broadcast Corportation "Fala" from Canada according to which, extension by Polish citizens of their visits to Canada even for one day, would pose a threat of imprisonment after they had arrived home. "We believe that similar inspirations libelling the relations in Poland are originated by immigration offices in Canada, with a view to safeguarding their own interests", said he.

While answering the question concerning the course of the visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Poland, Urban also stressed frequency of latest Polish-Soviet contacts on top level (i.e. the recent visit by Premier Messner in Moscow, participation of a Polish delegation with Wojciech Jaruzelski in the 27th Congress of CPSU) which is the best proof of the current dynamism in the development of relations between the two countries. Urban also said that foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states will meet here tomorrow. The results of the talks will be announced in the form of a communique.

Asked about the response of the Polish society to the latest price rises, he said that it was received with concern. He also added that Poland's society understands that certain changes of prices are an economic necessity. He went on to stress that the rise did not entail any outdoor protests and denied untrue reports by Western mass media about the alleged protest demonstration reportedly staged in Gdansk last Sunday.

Uaban also answered several questions concerning the activity of opposition in Poland saying that according to the latest information, Czeslaw Bielecki still remains in prison hospital where he, along with three detainees, continues the hunger strike.

Urban also took a stance on the question suggesting that the inability to detain one of the opposition leaders, Zbigniew Bujak is a result of social support Bujak enjoys. "I do not share this view as there are numerous facts which prove that he does not enjoy social support. It is manifested in the inceasant addresses and appeals by the Provincial Coordinating Commission (TKK) which end in failure and in making promises of programmes which are never announced," said Urban. Urban admitted that security forces have not detained Bujak yet, but this results from completely different reasons, he said. "The political organization headed by Bujak is of so marginal character that means and manpower designed for seeking its leaders are rather small.

As the government press spokesman I can say that from the political point of view it is better when Bujak releases his statements, receiving no response, from the hiding rather than if he were in prison and the Western mass media presented him as a martyr." he said. "Certainly, this political point of view does not guide the actions of security forces."

Urban referred also to the case of Krzysztof Chrostowski, who claimed he had been battered by the police when he was identified as son of Waldemar Chrostowski, the driver of father Jerzy Popieluszko. "Krzysztof Chrostowski did not lodge a complaint in the case" Urban said. Although the complaint had not been lodged, public prosecutor instituted investigation. Suggestions made by the Western mass media in connection with the case and reporting that representatives of opposition, which in case of K. Chrostowski is not a proven fact, were allegedly battered in the street, are simply untrue. "The point is, nothing else, but to seek out various incidents and to interpret them in a politically biased way, suggesting that law is broken in Poland," Urban went on.

He took the opportunity to saythat prosecutor's office will announce its decision concerning an appeal lodged by the lawyers in Antonowicz's case. Polish television is preparing a documentary programme devoted to the case, symptomatic for methods of giving political interpretation to events typical of the accidents that happen in big cities.

During the conference, Urban said that in March 14, the government received a letter from OPZZ (National Agreement of Trade Unions) enclosing a statement by the presidium of Trade Union of Miners related to the government regulation of Feb. 21 and concerning extended worktime in mining. "Now, the government is preparing its stance on the matter," said Urban in conclusion.

COMMISSION VIEWS DRAFT PROGRAM, COOPERATIVES

AU101833 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Mar 86 p 2

[Text] The meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Elected and Self-Governing Bodies Commission held on 6 March was opened by Comrade Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member. In connection with the changes to the composition of the commission adopted at the 24th PZPR Central Committee plenum, Comrade Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council, was elected commission chairman.

The first subject under discussion at the Thursday meeting was the PZPR draft program -- the fifth section of the program dealing with the development of the socialist political system, to be more precise. An introduction to the discussion was provided by Comrade Sylwester Zawadzki. He said, inter alia, that this part of the program seeks to provide an answer to the question of how to strengthen the role of the legal and political superstructure in the process of the transformations which are occurring in the country. Ways must be found of improving the ability of legal and political institutions to release initiatives and to engender in society a feeling of joint-management of the country.

In this part of the document we find it stated that there will be a continuation of the process of democratization and that this process is an objective development necessity. The continuation of democratization is understood to mean, first and foremost, an improvement in the operation of the many democratic institutions which have been created in recent years. The intention set out in the draft program is to strengthen self-management and representative forms of democracy. The development of democratic institutions must be accompanied by a strengthening of the socialist state.

During the introduction and the discussion mention was made of unfavorable phenomena which impede the development of democratic forms of government. The development of democracy requires a strengthening of the administration. There continues to be a need for the theoretical formulation of solutions and for practical solutions to be found for the development of self-government institutions through an excessive number of such charges. Patient actions are needed to imbue democratic institutions with more life.

The next point on the commission's agenda concerned the proposals made by the commission in 1983 on the work of party members in organs of rural cooperatives. The speeches made by Comrade Jaroslaw Motyka, secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Kielce; comrade Tomasz Skorupski, secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Leszno; and Comrade Stanislaw Witoslawski, secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Slupsk, served as an introduction to the discussion.

During the course of the discussion the appropriateness of the notion of creating party teams in cooperative supervisory councils was affirmed. These teams function better at the voivodship level but at the commune level there still remains a lot to be done.

There was also a more general discussion on the subject of current cooperative problems. Comrade K. Barcikowski stressed their importance as an enduring form of social organization which possesses great experience and has many achievements to its credit. Conditions need to be created for the further improvement and development of cooperatives and this goal should be served by raising the efficiency of party work.

The last point on the agenda of the commission was a report delivered by Witold Gadomski, deputy chief of the PZPR Organization Department, on the subject of so-called special regional divisions (supra-commune and supra-voivodship divisions) and their influence on the functioning of communes. The matter is extremely complex and requires studies (which are being conducted) and detailed analyses. A team was appointed for the purpose of informing the commission about ways in which the issue can be examined.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM VIEWS FARMING, PRICES

AU102037 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- On 6 March the Covernment Presidium discussed the more important problems of farm production, improvements in the supply of capital goods, preparations for spring work, and the current situation in animal production, especially cattle and milk production.

The session evaluated preparations for spring work which will be carried out on about 14.5 million hectares of land, some 3.4 million hectares of which will be sown with cereals. About 800,000 hectares of cereals and 350,000 hectares of rape, sugar beets, and potatoes will be subjected to comprehensive cultivation techniques in order to obtain much higher yields. This year's supplies of chemical fertilizers to farming will be larger than last year. Supplies of machines, including plant protection equipment, spare parts, and tires, will improve.

Representatives of farm organizations who attended the session indicated that, despite improvements in the flow of farm equipment, some spare parts and tires are difficult or impossible to obtain in shops and that this is an obstacle to completing the overhauling of tractors and farm machines on schedule. They also stressed the difficulties in the supply of liquid fuels, nitrogen fertilizers, fertilizing lime, plant protection chemicals, and coal.

The Government Presidium instructed the ministers concerned to ensure that the supply of the production means stipulated by the 1986 central annual plan is fully implemented to meet the needs of agriculture on schedule. One decision made in this connection is to increase convertible currency resources for the purchase of plant protection chemicals and of concentrates and components parts of such chemicals to be processed in Poland in order to meet the needs of agriculture. The session approved the new measures adopted last year in order to improve the supply of spare parts to farming.

The session discussed the breeding of animals and of slaughter animals and agreed that it is necessary to continue to create favorable conditions for promoting the breeding of hogs and young slaughter cattle.

In order to halt and reverse the drop in cow breeding and procurement of milk, the Government Presidium instructeed the minister of finance and the minister of agriculture, forestry, and food economy to improve the milk price in relation to the prices for other farm produce during this year's review of procurement prices. It was decided that as of 1 April the subsidies for buyers of breeding heifers should be increased by 25 percent, and the socialized farms, in the same way as private farms, should be enabled to use low-interest loans for the purchase of heifers in calf.

In view of many reports on unjustified increases in contracted prices on the articles produced by some units of the socialized economy, the Government Presidium reviewed the feasibility of such increases on the strength of specific examples presented by the minister of finance, and decided that some plants include the cost of their inefficiency in the actual price, and that this often goes hand-in-hand with wage increases. In this connection the Government Presidium appointed a team to examine whether plants are justified in raising prices. An analysis produced by the team will be studied by the Government Presidium, which does not intend to limit the independence of the units of the socialized economy and to arbitrarily set prices, but to create conditions under which econimic activities are consistent with the principles of the economy.

Personal consequences will be borne by the people responsible for irregular practices. The Government Presidium instructed all control bodies to intensify checks on the price movement.

PROFESSOR INTERVIEWED ON PZPR DRAFT PROGRAM

PM141000 Lublin SZTANDAR LUDU in Polish 17 Feb 86 p 3

[Interview with Prof Zdzislaw Cackowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Editorial Gourp for the Formulation of Party Program, by Leslaw Gnot; date, place not given; uppercase passage published in boldface]

[Text] [Gnot] The PZPR Program is the subject of increasing interest. People are reading this document and discussing it. Could you, as a member of the editorial group, tell us a few things about it? How did the draft program come into being?

[Cackowski] As many of us probably recall, the question of elaborating a new program was raised before the ninth extraordinary party congress and was decided by the Ninth extraordinary congress. I need not remind you what a difficult time it was and how full of confusion and, in the circumstances, how important was the question: "What next?" The weight of that question made it imperative to decide to answer it. At the same time, the existing confusion made an answer very difficult.

After the ninth congress, and following the aforementioned decision, the Editorial Commission was set up.

For the next 2 and 1/2 years the commission worked on the draft program. The main stages of its work took place during the period preceding the party conference. After the prepared material was presented to the conference, the decision was made to continue with the work.

Also prior to the conference, a theoretical and ideological session was organized during which the materials were discussed. But the question of using the materials from those debates has always been very difficult. In the course of the debates people offered comments that were, on the whole, justified but usually too fragmentary, some of them often pointing in one direction and others in another. Later, when a team of editors sat down to proceed with their concrete formulation, these comments proved unusable as a basis for some unequivocal commentary.

I think that this is a consequences of the specific nature of the present period. Some periods are particularly progammatic, that is, conducive to the creation of new, clear, unambiguous programs. In the past we had situations where a program would be created almost by life itself and could be expressed in just a few maxims. Our present situation is different and has been different over the past few years. It necessitates far-reaching analyses, and very often even such analyses do not settle various questions in an unequivocal manner. Also, certain things in our materials have been merely sketched in rather than formulated at length. In any case, after many debates and frequent changes in the formuation of some texts, our materials were finally put together at the second ideological and theoretical conference, and after that the 23d Central Committee Plenum called into being the Congress Commission, which in turn presented the previously prepared materials at the subsequent plenum, during which the draft program was finally approved.

[Gnot] The moment the Central Committee Plenum approved the draft program we entered the stage of the precongress debate. What can we expect from it?

[Cackowski] I perceive three basic goals here: First, it should further develop the program, as the whole issue is not yet closed. I think that if, for all its shortcomings, we intend to treat the program seriously, we will find it necessary to direct the debate so that the ideas and recommendations expressed in its course can add comlementary formulas, to the program. Second, the debate is, of course, aimed at self-education of party members and the general public, which is to say that it aims to popularize the ideas contained in the program -- ideas which are not addressed exclusively inward, into party life, but outward, to the general public.

Third -- this third point being tied up with the first -- if we succeed in stimulating party members to make some contribution of their own to the program, we will be able to create a sense of joint responsibility for the program. This is a very important element of both the debate and the political work carried out during the precongress period.

I mention this last issue in all seriousness, since I am afraid we may treat our program as a purely literary exercise which can be put aside while real life goes on. I am under no illusion as to the fact that history is not made by elaborating programs. But at the same time I am aware that a program which is substantially involved with real-life issues can quite considerably influence the course of further social development.

[Gnot] What, in your opinion as a co-author of the draft program, is most important in it?

[Cackowski] I could avoid giving you an answer here by saying that a draft party program contains no unimportant elements, and that everything in it is significant... Moreover, I respect your readers too much to merely summarize the program for them.

Therefore I will give you just a few words by way of a commentary. In the introductory section of the program we read: "Poland must accelerate its development, because only in this way will it be possible to overcome the difficulties of daily life, to meet the needs of our growing population with increasing effectiveness, and to ensure favorable conditions for young people's careers and decent living standards for the veterans of labor and struggle.

"This calls for intensive exploitation of the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution and for a radical breakthrough in favor of efficient economic management, reinforcement of justice and of people's rule, and enrichment of the life of man and society with humanist values (...).

"The socialist system makes it possible to combine material development and progress in civilizationwith the idea of social justice and people's rule. It paves the way to effective and mutually advantageous cooperation with the fraternal countries and with our entire community. The future depends on whether these opportunities are fully exploited..."

You can read these as merely a hastily assembled jigsaw of words, and in that case you will be able to pass over them lightly, but in fact these words can and must be seen as related to the real situationwe are in, and we must, as we read them, realize that they contain the most elementary truths. If we do not accept these truths -- not just verbally, but through real, practical action-- then not only will we remain unable to emerge from our difficulties but we will in actual fact regress, at least in relative terms.

Thus, the thing is to ensure that our people are able to live in a just social system. We talk about reinforcing socialism as a permanent direction of Poland's development. At the same time, the question arises: "What is, in fact, socialism?" I think that we should be asking ourselves this questionalso while reading the formulas presented in our program. Anyone will tell you that socialism equals social justice, but here we immediately find a confrontation of two issues which, in my opinion, have been formulated very well in the program. Thus, the question of socialism is a question of two concepts of justice. These recall two categories: that of equality and that of justice understood as a fair distribution of social wealth according to the share of labor put into its creation.

The questions further translated into practical terms as follows: We must guarantee the realization of the principle of equality at a certain minimum social standard. And, of course, we must strive to make that minimum standard rise. That is point one. And point two is that, if the justice principle is not to remain merely the justice principle as such but also to constitute a factor in mobilizing people to greater effort, then, after the minimum standard has been reached, we must unconditionally apply the following principle: From each according to his capabilities, to each according to his labor.

I maintain that today we have no other sólution but to implement this principle. Our enemies keep saying: "Socialism is not reformable..." For me, the basic question does not lie there. For me, the basic question is: Are we capable of implementing this principle? After all, we have nearly 10 million people employed in the socialized economy sector, that is, the state sector, where the principle of distribution according to labor does apply. The trouble is that it is often treated only formally.

The question of the working class as the leading force of socialist transformation has been very clearly highlighted. The working class is, in fact, the only class which throughout history did not live at the expense of other classes: It has always lived by its own labor. Out of this fact a social question emerges, as a consequences of the workers' situation: "What kind of program is it?" It is a program for the creation of the type of society that is based on the workers' principle of distribution of created wealth according to the share of labor contributed to its creation.

Let me add here that there is a weak point in the interpretation of this principle. It has been regarded and continues to be regarded almost exclusively as a principle of distribution, whereas it is almost meant to be regarded -- perhaps even predominantly so -- as the principle of motivated effort and the principle of reward accorded to creative effort. There can be no socialism without effective application of this motivation aspect of the principle of distribution according to labor.

[Gnot] We can leave the part of the program which deals with the aims and tasks of the country's socioeconomic development for the economists to comment on...

[Cackowski] It is true that I am not an economist, but we know that the basic premises of that section of the program are of great interest to each and every citizen. Please note that by the year 2000 the population of our country is expected to rise to 40 million, with 40 percent of citizens being of preproductive or postproductive age. We will for a long time carry the burden of our debt, which means that the national income available for distribution will be markedly smaller than the national income produced. Nor will it ever be possible -- in fact, it is already impossible -- to protect the current level of consumption at the expense of capital investment, since that would mean protecting our living standards at the expense of the living standards of our children and grandchildren.

In this difficult situation is it estimated that by the year 2000 our national income will increase by 75 percent, which will require a 65-percent increase in producitivity and a decrease of some 30-40 percent in the consumption of materials and energy. These indicators suggest to me that a great effort will be needed to put this program into operation, and at the same time I am well aware that they are not high enough to enable us to catch up with the rest of the world.

Generally speaking, and taking into consideration also our tasks in the sphere of agriculture, our chances of realizing our projects in all areas are to be found mainly in increasing labor efficiency and productivity. I would like to remind you here that as far back as 1918, in his pamphlet "A Great Beginning," Lenin formulated this very important concept: IN THE LAST ANALYSIS, LABOR PRODUCITIVITY IS THE DECISIVE FACTOR IN THE SUPERIORITY OF ONE SOCIAL SYSTEM OVER ANOTHER. A social system may have all sorts of wonderful points, and be just in its distribution system, but at the same time it must mobilize people to the kind of effort which results in increased labor productivity.

Our state, created as a result of socialist transformations, holds the function of dictatorship of the proletariat. As socialist economic relations develop and the corresponding alternations in the class structure of our society take place, the participation of the working people in the exercise of power will increase. A state in which dictatorship of the proletariat reigns will gradually acquire the characteristics of an all-national state. Furthermore, there is talk of achieving a harmonious combination of centralism and democracy within the framework of the concept of democratic centralism. It is obvious that such a harmonious combination is not an easy thing to achieve, and that it will always require a living, none-too-easy partnership between those at the top and those below. The bureaucratic apparatus will always strive to move at least one step closer to centralism.

But if we are to make sure that we do not move too far in that direction, it is imperative that all the links within the party and the authority in power -- especially those links which operate at the lowest level -- and all the rank-and-file members and citizens remain active.

[Gnot] How can we assess the feasibility of this program?

[Cackowski] One day, as I was analyzing the conditions necessary for the operation of any type of rudder, I realized that the primary condition of any rudder's effective operation is something located outside the rudder itself: the propulsion system. If a boat lacks the propulsion giving it the ability to travel, the most sophisticated rudder will not work. In other words, the feasibility of the program is a relative thing depending on a number of factors, such as whether we can manage to reduce the amount of time wasted in enterprises on account of producer goods supply breakdowns, poor work organization, administrative overstaffing, and finally, ordinary idleness and lack of discipline. It also depends on whether we succeed in improving the indicators of deployment of personnel with higher qualifications. Many more such conditions can be listed. The feasibility of the program depends on whether and how they are met.

In any case, the formulation and approving of the program do not signal the end of the work. In fact, they signal its beginning. Now that the work has to be undertaken, human energy has to be mobilized to tackle it, and often the crucial thing will be to avoid obstructing the source of that energy. Implementation of any program always partly disturbs the planned framework of that program, but that is not something to fear. Individuals with a high sense of administrative discipline sometimes prefer to halt all action altogether so as to protect the letter of the program. Such people do not serve the program well, nor do they help in its implementation. Successful implementation of any program involves its alteration, modification, and expansion.

BARYLA INTERVIEWED ON ETHICS, WRONGDOING

AU272133 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Feb 86 p 3

[Interview given by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Jozef Baryla to K. Konarski: "The Nation's Moral Health -- Ideas and Action" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Konarski] Comrade Secretary, greater public sensitivity toward law observance and society's moral health has been visible lately. Working people sometimes even say: "Do something, root out the wrongdoing, introduce better practices." People want a decent person to feel secure and respected. The party has been placing particular emphasis on this matter recently. How is it in reality? Where does the stimulus come from?

[Baryla] The party indeed shares this social concern and is making steady efforts for the sake of socialist ethical principles and for stepping up the struggle against broadly-conceived social pathology.

The stimulus therefore comes straight from our party. These problems were dealt with in depth at the 16th and 17th plenums, and at the 22d plenum Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski said that 1986, the year of the congress, should mark the beginning of an intensified struggle for a full respect for the law, pure social relations, and society's moral health. This has also been strongly reflected in the draft party program which has recently been submitted for broad social discussion.

Thus the party, being a spokesman for socialism's ethical principles has taken the initiative in this sphere and wishes to gain as many allies as possible for the sake of cooperation.

But at the same time, the party cannot and does not wish to take anyone's place. At this point I would like to say clearly: we are starting with ourselves. Only he who remains in agreement with socialist ethics and legal rules has the moral right to condemn wrongdoing and encourage others to combat it. Problems of cadres policy will be discussed from this angle at the next Central Committee plenum.

Our party's inspiration is designed to end passiveness and helplessness, encourage more effective deeds, and measure the results of the struggle against pathology by the tangible improvement that has been achieved, and not by an ill-advised recording of negative facts. Here I wish to quote Lenin: "If the working people adopt the party's goals and ideas, they will interpret these correctly and understand and support them. They will become spokesman of these ideas..."

[Konarski] It seems that these words are a good introduction to the implementation of intentions. In addition there are objective, favorable conditions for it.

[Baryla] Yes, because socialism has eliminated such social states as unemployment and hopeless existence, which sometimes push people toward crime under the "vulpine laws" of capitalism. The party's leading role is making the humanitarian goals of socialism a reality, and social ownership of the factors of production has placed the workers and working people in a new role. The struggle against pathology is therefore essentially a class struggle because it expresses workers' ideals and interests.

[Konarski] While on the subject of combating social distortions, let us state what they are and what phenomena we may describe as pathology in Poland today.

[Baryla] To put it briefly, social pathology involves everything which goes against socialist interpersonal relationships and violates the law and ethical norms of collective life. To be more specific, however, pathology means most of all broadly-conceived crime which directly violates the law and causes conspicuous social harm. It also involves the amassing of fortunes and profiteering, which violate the socialist principles of social justice. Pathology is also expressed in a negative attitude toward work and a neglect of basic managerial and working duties.

Pathology is frequently to be found in personal habits -- chief signs of it are drunkenness, drug addiction, prostitution, and various other moral deformations.

Pathology also involves irregularities in interpersonal relations, particularly: a too frequent insensitivity toward another person's concerns and woes, unkindness, rudeness, egoism, favoritism, and protectionism.

Phenomena like this also occur inside some bodies of authority. It is clear from inspections and letters sent to party and state authorities by citizens that we are still dealing with arrogance and cold attitudes toward clients. There is still abuse of office, as well as toleration of wrongdoing, a failure to discharge duties, and a failure to make demands. Such phenomena cannot be tolerated. We should be particularly demanding when it comes to party members, bearing in mind at the same time that the higher their post, the greater these demands should be. We present the matter in categorical terms: being a party person means being unblemished. And we demand this from everyone.

[Konarski] I would like to ask which phenomena ought to be recognized as the most dangerous ones from the social point of view, thus requiring radical measures?

[Baryla] I believe that the most dangerous phenomena are those which harm man, society, and the state. The chief ones are those that occur en masse and are not being counteracted effectively enough, especially alcoholism and drunkenness.

Statistics show that almost one third of all crime in our country is committed under the influence of alcohol. Concerning particularly dangerous crimes such as manslaughter, assault, rape, and sadism toward members of the family, the percentage of offences committed under the influence of alcohol is as high as 70-90 percent.

Drunkenness has also infiltrated some work places and institutions, the result being that someone's nameday can cause a disruption in production, stop goods deliveries to stops, and interfere with the work of offices. At such times work "under the influence" is in the nature of a crime committed in the public sphere.

We must all be more consistent and rigorous in the struggle against these phenomena. We must apply the possibilities contained in the 26 October, 1982 law on raising people to be sober and combating alcoholism. Apart from stronger preventive activity, we will also step up anti-alcohol propaganda to the appropriate extent.

Drug addiction should be included among dangerous forms of pathology. What is particularly harmful is that it attacks and ruins the younger generation's future.

We have a program and tools to combat it. The cost of this struggle this year alone will burden society with 72 billion. This is a lot, but even so it is not enough. We must animate and coordinate action by individual local communities and authorities, social and youth associations, schools, and -- of course -- families. Without them, administrative activity on its own will be ineffective.

There is also the phenomenon of depravation and corruption of minors. This should force one to think about many Polish families, for the corruption of children is usually the result of the corruption of adults. And this issue encourages more energetic legal action.

The next problem is parasitism. We will solve it by legal means, but with greater effect than so far. We intend to avail ourselves of the experience and legal solutions applied in other socialist countries, for example the USSR and Hungary. This issue will be dealt with shortly in the form of a draft amendment to the law.

But it is also necessary to resort to social measures. A parasitic person should be "pointed at" and surrounded by a climate of universal condemnation. This is essential.

[Konarski] Center of subversion hostile to Poland have been claiming for years that our system gives rise to pathological phenomena. This is a coarse lie....

[Baryla] ... And one that has been raised to the nth power, the adversary is indeed trying to propagate such a view. But the truth is different. The crime rate in Poland is several times less than in the capitalist countries, especially the United States. Many of the crimes prevalent in prewar Poland are also almost completely unknown today. For example, paid murders, financial manipulations, and numerous murders of newly-born children.

The fact that in the so-called Western democracies a citizen's feeling of security is subjected to a difficult test of violence and aggression every day and threats to life and property are an everyday occurrence disturbs us. We have other criteria for legal order stemming from the principles of socialism. Our own feeling of security is firmly based in the functioning of socialist legislation. Neither is there, generally speaking, any of the fatalism involving social pathology expressed in old sayings. Today we have concrete facts which we must combat by means of concrete measures, and not heed the views of foreign "specialists" in pathology who are unkind to Poland.

[Konarski] Let us return to the essence of the matter. I believe it requires careful consideration and an "assignment of roles." I am asking because I understand that you hold a coordinating function in this...

[Baryla] Indeed, an exhaustive and detailed program including a timetable for combating social pathology, crime, and other legal violations is being prepared. This is one side of the matter. The other is based on the consistent implementation of Politburo and Central Committee plenum resolutions, Sejm laws, and government decisions. Suitable decisions have quite simply got to be carried out consistently, and the way they are carried out has to be controlled, assessed, and accounted for.

[Baryla] First of all we will review everything that is governed by the law. For example, it will be necessary to thoroughly analyze penal-administrative policy from the point of view of public opinion and of its effectiveness. We intend to involve the press, radio, and television more frequently in uncovering crime and pointing out its evil. The final program will concentrate on seeking out the sources of moral distortions, in other words it will concentrate on prevention. We will analyze the functioning of educational stimula, as well as essential punitive measures. The program will also include plans to counteract economic pathology. We want the status of judges, prosecutors, lawyers, and representatives of the worker-peasant inspectorate to rise in the eyes of society. The program foresees sharper measures for particularly dangerous offences, as well as the application of the principle that every crime is unprofitable. There will be more energetic control operations such as "Sektor" or "Semafor," which are meant to combat crime in the private sector and on the railroads. All controls should be accompanied by the simple questions of whether is it bad and why, who is directly and indirectly responsible, and what are the resultant conclusions and measures to be applied. On the other hand, good examples and experience should be publicized. A key place in the program will also be occupied by the question of professional ethics. We expect a lot from science, especially in the fields of law, sociology, psychology, and medicine. Most of all we expect theoretical and practical analyses and new proposals. These expectations also apply to the sphere of culture as a medium which imparts not only aesthetic values, but which should also make a person better and more noble and teach him how to live. The program will also seek ways of creating a kind of "social self-defense" against pathology.

There are only some of the program's paths. I believe they are important enough and close enough to society's feeling of morality to be recognized as our common values.

[Konarski] It is time to end our talk. Such talks are usually crowned by some generalization of concluding thought...

[Baryla] We have dealt with only some of the issues that are the subject of our party's concern. The time has come to a wage more energetic struggle for the sake of an adherence to socialism's ethical norms. The final thought is as follows: one optimistic thought has been absent from our talk. I have in mind a faith in man; in his righteousness, honesty, and nobleness. These qualities must be respected and spread. This is also part of the struggle for social health, after all, good human qualities. They have to be encouraged and made to succeed in the struggle.

CORRECTION TO JARUZELSKI'S PZPR PLENUM SPEECH

The following correction to the item headlined "Jaruzelski's PZPR Plenum Speech Reported," published in the 18 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 10, is supplied by PAP in English at 1400 GMT on 18 March.
From paragraph five, last line, through paragraph six, line one should read:

...are swiftly advancing.

We have recovered from a collapse. We have not yielded to going down on our knees. This is a credit of millions of people who confirm their patriotism in everyday work, in self-sacrificing actions. Such an attitude of the majority of our society is a source of the justified, genunine optimism.

We work more efficiently than yesterday. But still, in a way which is incompatible with needs and possibilities. Meanwhile, to achieve new higher quality of all developmental parameters has becoming a burning, national necessity.

Historically determined stages of socialist development can neither be bypassed nor leapt over. But we can and have to do everything possible to achieve acceleration, to use bids and chances inthe best possible way so that "the better would come faster".

There is no achievement for negligence, success nor failure without people having names and surnames, functions and addresses. Thus, all the party work must be directed to man. The quality of managing is measured by its results.

It is party's duty to lead, guide, serve which means, first of all, to fulfill its driving role. To be an avant garde force of pro-socialist, constructive discontent. And thus, to be in the forefront of the criticism not in order to list problems or to present them but to answer the questions: Who and how to solve them.

Social energy and people's expectations must not be dispersed nor belittled. The matter is to focus the attention on problems, domains, sensitive areas which are perceived as such both by society and in the light of substantial dimension, and mainly on subjective sources of insufficient effecacy of our actions.

The phenomena that have spread out include the melting away of the sense of responsibility, indolence and leniency, ministerial and sectorial divisions. It aggravates the need to improve party work in ministries and central offices, as it is a huge reserve of initiatives and streamlining, efficiency of actions and first of all, of increased demands.

We are confronted with a weakness of more than one party authority or organization in the situation when external control bodies reveal gross negligence, incorrectness and even cases of dishonesty, cunning or demoralization. Then, it infrequently turns out that the basic party cell knew about it but was silent, did not respond, while the committee ignored signals.

Such cases entail serious social harms. As every such bad incident spreads quickly. And there are such forces which would make their best to say that such an incident is characteristic of the entire party, government, people's rule.

The pre-congress work.. supplying additional material

'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN DUBROVNIK FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD181527 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1500 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Dubrovnik, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Dubrovnik at 1430 GMT today for a brief official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. At Dubrovnik airport Yasir 'Arafat was met and cordially greeted by President of the SFRY Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic. Also present were Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for the foreign affairs; Jerko Breskovic, president of Dubrovnik municipal assembly; and other officials. Nimr Hammad, head of the PLO Mission in Yusoslavia, was also at the airport.

Willing To Talk With Husayn

LD191018 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0102 GMT 19 Mar 86

[Text] Dubrovnik, March 18 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic and Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat met tonight in Kupari, a resort near Dubrovnik. 'Arafat arrived on a brief official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia today.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Vlajkovic and 'Arafat discussed the latest situation in the Middle East following the unilateral break of the dialogue between King Husayn of Jordan and the PLO, developments on the Iraq-Iran front, and the situation in the Mediterranean. A more active role of the nonaligned countries in resolving these issues prior to their summit in Harare and relations between Yugoslavia and the PLO were also discussed. Following the talks, Vlajkovic gave a formal dinner for 'Arafat during which they exchanged toasts. 'Arafat told Vlajkovic he was ready for further talks with Jordan provided the fundamental legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, above all its right to self-determination, were fully respected.

Recalling that the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue had been broken off unilaterally by King Husayn, 'Arafat said that Arab countries would soon discuss the latest developments in Palestinian-Jordanian relations. On the situation in Lebanon, the PLO leader said that efforts were being made to protect the Palestinian camps in that country. He stressed that the political situation there must be resolved without foreign interference.

Valjkovic and 'Arafat reiterated that the Iran-Iraq war must be brought to end as soon as possible. They said that the war was harmful to the action capability of the Nonaligned Movement and that it might spill over and involve extra-regional factors. On the Nonaligned Movement, Vlajkovic and 'Arafat stressed that it must become more active in all "spheres." They pointed out the importance of next month's ministerial meeting in New Delhi and the preparations for the summit in Harare.

In connection with the situation in the Mediterranean, 'Arafat conveyed the PLO's support for the Presidency of Yugoslvaia's statement that tension in the region must be eased. In this, it was said, nonaligned countries should play a special part. The talks were attended by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Discarevic and head of the PLO representative office in Yugoslavia Nimr Hammad.

Dinner Toasts Reported

LD190552 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0514 GMT 19 Mar 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, March 19 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Radovan Vlajkovic said at a dinner yesterday evening in honour of visiting Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat that the right to peace, security and undisturbed development belongs to every people. He said that each of the peoples in the Middle East must be left alone to enjoy the fruits of that right. Yugoslavia attaches the greatest importance to the concerted efforts of those forces who believe that each country and each people in that agitated part of the world has an equal right to genuine peace, stability and progress, Vlajkovic added.

Vlajkovic said that Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy remains impervious to all proposals for solving the Middle East crisis in accordance with internationally-recognised standards. But without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, and of all interested parties no solution is possible, Vlajkovic added. Greeting his distinguished guest, Vlajkovic reiterated that Yugoslavia has always backed all peaceful efforts aiming for a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Yugoslavia holds that the peace process must include all interested factors, and this always means the PLO, too, Vlajkovic said.

Yugoslavia advocates an international conference on the Middle East under U.N. auspices which would be attended by all interested parties, Vlajkovic said. The PLO would also take part and it would fully exercise its legitimity, he added. Vlajkovic stressed that a united stand of Arab countries would be extremely important at such a conference and that in the current difficult phase of the Palestinian struggle the Nonaligned Movement is under an obligation to work even harder for the option it has agreed upon.

Vlajkovic said that peace can return to the Middle East only through a just and honourable solution of the Palestinian question in accordance with the universal principle of the right of peoples to decide themselves on their own future and development in a dignified manner and in conditions of independence and freedom on their own soil.

'Arafat said in his toast that the PLO demands an international conference on Palestine with the participation of all permanent members of the Security Council and all interested parties including the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

The PLO, 'Arafat stressed, sets a high value on Yugoslavia's position on this question. It must not be forgotten that the Yugoslav revolution is the most highly regarded of the many revolutions from whose examples the Palestinian Organisation has learnt, 'Arafat said. He thanked for Yugoslavia's ethical, political and material assistance to the struggle of the Palestinian people.

The PLO leader underscored the nonaligned countries assistance and encouragement to peoples fighting for freedom in different parts of the world and stressed their part in this struggle. The Nonaligned Movement must show greater action capability and unity than before in order that it may get to grips with economic and political challenges and "confront the threats of imperialistic, reaction neo-colonialistic and Zionist forces in the world," 'Arafat stressed.

LCY PRESIDIUM SESSION ISSUES STATEMENT

LD190004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1857 GMT 18 Mar 86

["Statement From the Session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a session presided over by Vidoje Zarkovic, has examined the immediate tasks of the LC in the struggle against inflation, particularly against the negative tendencies of the high increase in prices at the beginning of 1986.

The Presidium concluded that at the beginning of this year there was a high rise in prices and inflation, and that some key tasks of the economic policy for this year are not being realized. Contrary to be established policy, all forms of consumption are increasing beyond the agreed levels and realistic possibilities, which is increasing the imbalance in commodity and monetary relations, fuelling inflation, creating artificial market conditions and weakening the export efforts of the economy. The Presidium warns that such trends can lead to disruption in production, a worsening of the external economic position of the country and a weakening of its international liquidity.

The Presidium calls on the members, organizations and leaderships of the LC and all other organized self-managing socialist forces, on the basis of the seriousness of the present situation, to take a realistic look at the problems in all environments and to carry out the essential activities and measures in order to overcome negative tendencies.

It is of vital importance, the Presidium considers, that at the same time as adopting and implementing a full program of measures of development and economic policy, which will have the effect of removing the essential causes of inflation, the envisaged measures should be implemented as consistently as possible and additional ones taken in order to bring about directly and in a short space of time a reduction in inflation and increase in production and exports. To this end it is necessary to direct activities toward reducing demand and at realizing the financial consolidation of organizations of associated labor and releasing them from the burden of excessive legal and other obligations.

Since there has been a high increase in the prices of basic commodities and most communal services, the Presidium considers that particular attention should be devoted to protection of the standard of living of the lowest paid working people and to taking measures to prevent further excessive price rises.

The Presidium stresses the duty to consistently implement social price controls and to carry out the measures established in the credit and economic policies against those who violate the approved prices policy, withdraw goods from the market and pose a threat in other ways to the normal functioning of relations on the market and destroy the unity of the Yugoslav market. Communists should be determined in their actions and demand that all those who, in the areas of marketing, go against the adopted policies should be held responsible and bear the appropriate consequences.

On the subject of the public debate on the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System, the Presidium concluded that, to achieve a more active and united approach by LC members in line with the LCY Central Committee conclusions, the Central Committee and provincial LC committees should be called on to carry out an analysis of the activities of the LC organs and members in their republics and provinces, from the viewpoint of the ideopolitical tendencies which have come to the fore in the course of the debate so far, and to call for it to be guided further in accordance with the conclusions of the 22d LCY Central Committee session. Communists are also bound during this debate to oppose any attempts to impose unacceptable ideopolitical stances aimed against socialist self-management and the foundations of the constitutional and political system.

The session also viewed certain questions relating to the realization to the constitutional position of the National Bank of Yugoslavia. It was stated that it is necessary to guarantee as soon as possible the full activity, in an organized manner, of the competent organs and institutions in order to carry out certain changes in this area and to guarantee the consistent implementation of the Constitution, the stabilization program and policies of the LC.

The Presidium also considered the list of candidates for membership of the LCY Central Committee, the Statutory Commission and the Supervisory Commission of the LCY, and candidates for members of the LCY Central Committee and executive secretaries of the LCY Central Committee. It was assessed that in comparison with earlier practice and experience in these electoral proceedings, and important step forward has been taken in the democratization of the process of registering and proposing candidates, and breadth of consultations held, and the method of narrowing down lists of candidates. The wish and the voice of the membership and basic organizations of the LC have gained greater expression, and in particular the views and stances of the municipal committees and, in some environments, the intramunicipal LC conferences. It was stated that the criteria of ideopolitical orientation, work and moral qualities, and the national composition of candidates for members of LCY organs had been respected everywhere. However, on the basis of the facts presented, the demand that it be guaranteed that among the candidates, workers from associated labor in material production should be represented, at least to the same extent as they make up the structure of the LCY membership, has not been consistently realized in all areas. The Presidium concluded that in the continuation of the proceedings, the central and provincial committees of the LC should ensure that on the lists of candidates there should be at least as many workers from associated labor in material production as there are in the structure of the LC membership in a particular republic or province.

At the same time there should be regard for the fact that the working class today is increasingly composed of specialists, research workers, planners of new production, scientific workers, that is, all those who on the basis of their work contribution have a direct influence on the development of production forces and share the fate of people in associated labor. It was decided that, in keeping with the stances of the LCY Central Committee Presidium already adopted, as a rule, candidates for members of the LCY Central Committee should not be proposed if they are to be elected to state positions and positions in the organs of sociopolitical organizations. On the lists of candidates for members of the LC organs which are to be proposed to the congresses of the republican LC's and conferences of the provincial LG's and of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, there should, as a rule, be more candidates than the number to be elected.

Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who headed the LCY delegation to the 27th CPSU Congress, informed the Presidium of the participation of the LCY delegation at the CPSU Congress and of the talks which the LCY delegation had on that occasion with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders, and of the numerous contacts and talks with the representatives of other parties and movements which were present at the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Presidium assessed that cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and Yugoslav-Soviet relations overall are developing successfully, and that conditions exist for their further development on the jointly established principled foundations.

LCY PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES ILLS FACING ECONOMIC POLICY

LD182227 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1932 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 18 (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency [word indistinct] that some key tasks in this year's economic policy are not being carried out, especially in segments which influence inflation and the rise of prices. The Presidency warned that trends which stimulate the increase of all forms over consumption above the agreed framework and realistic possibilities can lead to disruptions in production and lower exports. This would bring about a deterioration of Yugoslavia's foreign economic position and weaken its external liquidity, the Presidency said. The Presidency called on members, organizations and leaderships of the LCY and all other self-management socialist forces to take additional measures which would directly and in the short term help to reduce inflation and increase production and exports.

CROATIAN FAILURE TO NOMINATE PLANINC, BILIC VIEWED

AU162227 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Ivo Druzijanic commentary from the "Sunday at 10" program: "Editorial Session of the Croatian LC Central Committee"]

[Text] The session of the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia which was held on Monday has provoked the attention of the broadest public, both because of what happened at it and what was happening around it. Establishing the lists of candidates for LC forums in the republic and Yugoslavia, Central Committee members carried out only one stage of a democratic procedure that had been previously concluded in basic, communal, and regional LC organizations. The criteria according to which one worked and which the Central Committee had previously established were lists with several candidates, democratic procedure, and a secret vote.

However, as much as all this way easy to agree upon in principle, it seemed to be difficult to maintain in practice. The first signs of group and individual nervousness appeared before this session, when, in Zagreb for instance, some individuals who were considered so-called definite candidates for the Central Committee failed to get a sufficient number of votes in the previous elections.

The debate at this session of the Croatian LC Central Committee was adorned with declarative democracy, but the debate was held more about questions of procedure and individuals than about the political and social profile of future leadership. For instance, the percentage of workers in the new Central Committee fails to exceed the one in the present Central Committee. Therefore, the position that the social composition of the Central Committee be changed more radically has not been adopted at all. This serious social and class topic was mentioned mostly in passing, but when some specific names were mentioned, there was both acrimony and a strange mysteriousness. The Central Committee Presidium had earlier nominated Jure Bilic and Ivica Racan for the LCY Central Committee. During the further debates, more names were proposed, and most frequently mentioned were Milka Planinc and Stipe Suvar. At this session, the list of candidates for the LCY Central Committee Presidium was expanded to four; two candidates -- younger in age and experience -- have passed nomination. Ivica Racan and Stipe Suvar. To some people this result seemed surprising and shocking, even more so because of those who were eliminated, and the reporters from this sessions were therefore advised to keep silent about the names of those people who did not get a sufficient number of votes.

This situation is triply paradoxical. First, the candidates for the LCY entral ommittee Presidium have been elected even before being elected to the LCY Central Committee. That is the absurdity to which the complicated procedure of nominating members of LC organs leads. Another paradox is that the introductory speech at this session said that it is an honor to be on the lists of candidates, even if one were eliminated from them, and then, after the results of the vote were announced, journalists were asked to conceal the names of those honorable people who had not passed. The consequence of this could be seen the next day in some papers that carried misinformation or inarticulate information about the events at the session of the Croatian LC Central Committee.

Such reports only increase guesswork in corridors and all kinds of stories. Does one have to use such a method to protect from the public revolutionaries with work results and biographies like those of Milka Planinc and Jure Bilic? Finally, a question seriously poses itself on the occasion of this and other session of political forums: Until when are political forums going to be places to debate all kinds of needs at which all will conclude with an illusory reconciliation? It seems that a skill to successfully conclude sessions is highly estimated in our country, and little thought is given to what comes after that. When and if a session of a basic LC organization discusses disunity, the formation of groups, and factionalism, then one asserts that internal relationswithin the organization are disturbed and takes statutory measures with a view to establishing whether such assertions are true. The forums, however, consider it to be a skill to conceal and ignore even such grave words.

PRISTINA LC ON PROTEST TRIPS TO BELGRADE

AU081747 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Mar 86 p 3

[M. Antic report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 3 Mar -- The members on the Communal Committee of the LC of Pristina adopted today the draft report on the work of the communal LC organization between the last conference and the next and a draft orientation program of ideo-political activities until 1990. In a lively and comprehensive discussion, Skender Karahoda first pointed out that "we at the university meet young people who are indoctrinated with Albanian nationalism and irredentism, which shows that there are still many shortcomings in secondary schools..."

Tomislav Sekulic then remarked that the report does not speak to a sufficient extent about some occurrences which happened in the past few months in villages inhabited by Serbians. He warned that the trips by people from the village of Batuse to Belgrade, the problems in Badovac, and the signing of the Kosovo petition afterward (there are indications that it was signed by 40,000 people) indicate that matters are developing outside the reach of the LC communal organization.

Without polemicizing with Sekulic, Ragip Haljilji confirmed that there have been such occurrences lately, but he also emphasized that activities have been conducted in those places. It happened, however, that a group people organized citizens and took them to Belgrade. Budislav Vujisic pointed out that some assessments cannot be made without a deeper perception of some questions and problems. He asked, among other things, why the teachers at the Hasan Pristina School during breaks continue to sit in separate groups.

Daut Jasanica, president of the Communal Conference of the SAWP of Pristina, shed some more light on the problems about which Sekulic spoke. Jasanica said that the communal structures had talks with the people of Batuse on several occasions and that it was agreed that an ethnic Albanian should leave the village; he had bought a house and land there. However, as Jasanica emphasized, the solution encouraged some people -- and we know who they are -- to organize the people of Batuse and to lead them to Belgrade. It is a similar case in Badocac, where the situation is clear (the Kisnica mine waste dump must be in that place): apartments will be provided for all those who are in danger. However, this is not enough for some people and they are trying with all their might to lead people to Belgrade.

BORBA ON KOSOVO DELEGATION IN SFRY ASSEMBLY

AU082031 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Mar 86 p 5

[Djoko Kesic article: "What Kosovo Citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin Nationality Were Requesting in the SFRY Assembly: Through Labels to Justice"]

[Excerpts] If we look at matters from the right side and comprehended that a hundred citizens, most of them ordinary people, peasants, did not travel out of spite from Kosovo all the way to the SFRY Assembly, being fully aware of the gravity and seriousness of their act, we should comprehend how these people, their families, and neighbors from 42 villages whom they represented, all of them honorable Serbs, Montenegrins, and Albanians from Kosovo, whom they also represented on that day, felt the day after their talks with Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Assembly, when they opened the newspapers and instead of an extensive report on the meeting read a meager and bureaucratically, clumsily worded statement.

There is another thing that gives occasion to much less sentimentality: How did the SFRY Assembly delegates -- and others beside -- feel when they saw that after 5 years of sessions, troubles with the conclusions, "dynamic social actions," and efforts, citizens come to the assembly asserting that many things have remained unchanged in the province in the past 5 years?

Why were they met with distrust, and why had it again to be noted that bureaucratic awkwardness and the lack of feeling must pour more oil on the Kosovo fire? "There is nobody we can trust, and if the SFRY Assembly does not help us, we do not know whom to turn to," one of these people said in the SFRY Assembly. Had it all to be first put on ice with the recommendation about silence in public? Was it necessary that the public got its "first and confidential" information from the local pub or from the street?

If people come to their assembly to tell what is going on, and especially if they are driven to do this by some trouble, this is nothing unusual. For the Kosovo situation, it seems, the story they told is also not unusual. However, the attitude toward this visit and the content of the talks brings us back to the time immediately after the April events of 1981 and to the lengthy period preceding the April events, during which the same recommendation was heard: silence and meager announcements.

The essence of the statements that were heard in the SFRY Assembly recently is that the people from Kosovo did not come to ask for some personal petty rights. In fact, it could be said that they pointed out a new dimension of the Kosovo events. Therefore, one should believe the statement by Ilijaz Kurtesi, who said that all the allegations will be checked and that action will be taken on this basis, as long as the whole matter will not again be reduced to correspondence between the federal and the provincial bureaucracies as was in the case in the past, or that instead of checking, one will begin to affix labels to these people.

The words of Kolj Siroka, president of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, unfortunately confirm that this suspicion is not unfounded: "We in Kosovo did not decide that everybody should solve his problems separately -- the Serbs and the Montenegrins by themselves, and the Albanians separately... There is no future in their being solved without reliance on each other... "there are reasons for a certain dissatisfaction because of inefficiency in solving some problems. However, the way some matters are developing, it is clear that some of those who signed the petition do not seek that communal and similar problems be solved but want the constitution and the system of Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia to be destroyed. One should stop this phenomenon in its tracks..."

Of course, nobody disputes that problems should be solved jointly, but what happens if they are not being solved? Instead of more understanding, the label is proferred that these people who came to the assembly want to solve their problems by themselves and without others. However, these people assert that they waited, but that they realized they have been left alone. Perhaps they are wrong. This should be checked. In the opposite case, their decision is not harmless, in essence boiling down to the following: unless they, too, get justice, they will not emigrate singly but all at once. What would it mean if they decide to take such a step? Everything should be done to prevent it.

Official 'Sorry' About Embargo

AU141803 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Mar 86 p 6

[V. Rupar report]

[Excerpts] The Sunday issue of POLITIKA EKSPRES carried an interview with Dr Miodrag Trifunovic, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly. In a regular column 'The Week's Visit' Trifunovic spoke about the most topical assembly subject of the moment, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

Asked why the public was deprived of full information about the talks which were recently held in the SFRY Assembly between a large group of people from Kosovo and assembly representatives, and whether this procedure conformed with the principles of public work on which the work of our highest delegate body is based, Miodrag Trifunovic replied: The arrival of a large group of citizens from Kosovo to the SFRY Assembly is a unique case. I believe that nothing similar had happened up to then. These were citizens who came to their assembly, because this is a people's assembly.

Representatives of the public information media attended this discussion, Trifunovic said. Some informed the public about the meeting, breaking an embargo. How the decision was made to impose the embargo, I do not know; I think that it was a matter of not being resourceful at that moment, but all this is behind us. I did not participate in adopting that decision; I was not even asked, and had I been asked, I would not have agreed. There was no reason why the public should not learn more about the content of the talks, and I am sorry that this happened. As you know, the assembly is one of the most open institutions and it will remain so in the future, for this corresponds to its nature as the highest organ of self-management and power in this country.

Chamber Discusses Ban 12 March

LD122128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Mar (TANJUG) -- During the Federal Chamber session today the question was discussed of the way the visit of a group of citizens from Kosovo to the SFRY Assembly and of their talks with the president and the vice president of the SFRY Assembly was reported. Delegate Batric Jovanovic said that the decision to impose the ban on public information media reporting on this visit could not have been taken without the consent of the Federal Chamber which was in session that day, and also that the adoption of the ban was against the constitutional and standing orders regulations concerning the public nature of the assembly's work. He said he believes this was "a big slap in the face of the Yugoslav Assembly."

Assembly President Ilijaz Kurtesi did not agree with what Jovanociv said, mentioning that "very sound information" had been released for the public which was the result of an agreement and which had been assessed as good. According to him, only when what the citizens from Kosovo had pointed out was gone in to thoroughly could the public be informed more fully.

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY ON RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

LD182334 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1546 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] Skopje, 18 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Commission for Foreign Policy Questions and Relations with Foreign Countries of the Macedonian Assembly met today to examine topical issues of relations between our country, and within this framework the SR of Macedonia, with our immediate neighbors, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hellenic Republic of Greece and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The commission stated that our country, and the SR of Macedonia within it, has always advocated the further strengthening and promotion of cooperation with these neighboring countries in the basis of consistent and strict observance of the principles of independence, equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs.

In this connection our side has continuously endeavored to resolve and overcome existing open and as yet unresolved questions, since their existence has a limiting effect on the state and realization of our cooperation with our neighbors.

The members of the commission assessed that these basic principles in our foreign policy, which have always been and remain the priority orientations of our activity in the development of relations with neighboring countries, are of great importance for the preservation of peace and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world. According to reports the commission advocates even more open borders with neighboring countries and greater circulation of people and goods, the strengthening of trust and more comprehensive and equitable cooperation which is in our mutual interests and the demand of our peoples.

The session also stated that the more rapid solution of questions of the position and rights of the parts of the Macedonian nation living, as a national minority, in Bulgaria, Greece and Albania, is of vital importance for the promotion of relations and the all-round development of good-neighborly cooperation. In order to facilitate the successful development and enrichment of the country and these neighboring countries, it is necessary, the session stated, to resolve in an appropriate manner the question of the position of our national minorities, in keeping with the basic stands of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Document.